





## Homeless Protesters Boo Pontiff

## 3 Groups Demonstrate Near Papal Window

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 8 (AP).—Pope Paul VI was booed by a group of discontented Rome shanty dwellers during his noon appearance today and two young Fascists chained themselves to a lamp post near the obelisk in St. Peter's Square.

In a third demonstration during the ceremony, a group of Roman Catholics opposed to divorce brandished placards calling for a referendum if parliament legalized divorce in Italy, as is expected before the end of the year.

Although there often are minor or scattered demonstrations in St. Peter's Square, this was the first time in many years that the Pope has been whistled and shouted at by a large group during his appearance.

The shanty dwellers arrived at St. Peter's Square in 40 automobiles and trucks loaded with beds, mattresses, blankets and chairs. They threatened to stay in the square until they obtained housing.

## Evicted by Police

They had been evicted by police early today from newly built apartment houses into which they had moved without authorization.

When they were evicted they drove to Rome's Piazza Venezia and demonstrated in front of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Then 400 to 500 of them crossed the Tiber and joined the crowd in St. Peter's Square under the pontiff's windows.

When the Pope appeared, they began shouting: "Houses, yes; shanties, no!" They waved a large sign saying, "We Want Housing."

The Pope gave no indication that he was aware of their presence.

## Fascist Protest

Meanwhile, youthful Fascists were distributing pamphlets protesting the continued detention of five rightists who were arrested after a street fight with leftists in Milan five months ago.

Two of the demonstrators, identified by police as Angelo Massi, 21, and Renato Bordinari, 22, chained their left wrists to the lamp post in the center of the square. After nearly two hours, police sawed through the chain and took the two to police headquarters, where they were questioned and released.

## Sudan Claims U.S., Israel Help Rebels

CAIRO, Nov. 8 (AP).—The Sudan accused the United States and Israel today of arming white mercenaries and heavy arms to rebellious southern Sudan in a large-scale operation aimed at forcing the country out of the Arab alliance against Israel.

Maj. Gen. Khaled Hassan Abbas, Sudan's defense minister, told a news conference in Khartoum that Sudanese forces recently captured four important strongholds in Equatoria Province, including a fully equipped airstrip and large quantities of arms and ammunition, thereby "breaking the back" of the 14-year-old rebellion.

Gen. Abbas said that the white mercenaries in the area were led by Rudolph Schneider, whom he identified as a former leader of mercenaries in the Congo and Biafra.

Following the successful Sudanese operation, Gen. Abbas asserted, Mr. Schneider and his white companions fled to neighboring Uganda, where they were arrested by the authorities.

Gen. Abbas said that a rebel headquarters was destroyed at Motar in Equatoria Province. Mr. Schneider was said to have been training mercenaries and black guerrillas there.

"Our forces occupied the airstrip and the whole camp area, putting numerous rebels to flight and capturing large quantities of arms, including anti-tank guns, heavy machine guns, mines, bazookas and missile launchers," Gen. Abbas said.

The airfield had sophisticated directional equipment made in the United States, he added. Three other camps in Equatoria were destroyed in the same operation, Gen. Abbas claimed.

The largely Arab or Christian black population of the southern Sudan has a long record of resistance to rule by the Islamic Arab majority of the north.

## After Seeing Riad, Eban

## Rogers Says Egypt and Israel Agree Jarring Is Key to Peace

By Henry Tanner

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 8 (NYT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said yesterday that the United States, Egypt and Israel agreed that a peaceful settlement in the Middle East is vital and that the best way to achieve it is through peace talks under Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN's special representative.

Mr. Rogers made his remarks immediately after having reviewed the problem of the peace talks and related subjects in an hour-long conference with Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

Last night the secretary had a similar meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad. Both talks were held at Mr. Rogers' New York apartment on United Nations Plaza.

The talks between Mr. Rogers and the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers are seen as "the new phase" in the American search for ways to revive Arab-Israeli peace talks.

## New Dialogue

Officials are known to feel that the extension of the cease-fire for three months should be used for the re-establishment of a dialogue between the parties concerned and that there should be less emphasis in the future on the issue of the standstill agreement which both the Israelis and the Egyptians say Egypt has violated by moving additional anti-aircraft missiles into the Suez Canal zone.

"We are looking forward sometime down the road toward resumption of the Jarring talks," Mr. Rogers said. He made it clear that there is no commitment on the time when the Jarring talks will resume.

Mr. Eban, after leaving Mr. Rogers, told reporters that Israel basically wants to see the talks

continued but still feels there are obstacles to be overcome. He listed the obstacles as the consequences of the alleged Egyptian violations of the Aug. 7 ceasefire and the vote in the United Nations General Assembly Wednesday for an Egyptian-inspired resolution. The Israelis assert that this resolution is an attempt to pressure Israel into withdrawing its troops from Arab territory without getting "safe" boundaries and lasting peace in exchange.

Mr. Eban said he sees no early resumption of the Jarring talks. He explained that the decision will be made by Israeli cabinet after a policy review in the light of recent events, including the extension of the cease-fire for three months.

Mr. Eban is cutting short a lecture tour of the United States to return to Israel next Wednesday to participate in the cabinet review.

The United States is thought to be entering the new phase of "private diplomacy" in the Middle East with a greater freedom of maneuver than it has had during the difficult two months since the Jarring talks collapsed.

American officials feel that the United States has given the fullest possible support to Israel during the difficult debate in the United Nations. The United States, it is felt, accepted virtual isolation in the assembly as it fought hard but unsuccessfully against the adoption of the Egyptian-inspired resolution that was objectionable to Israel. It introduced its own resolution in support of the Israeli position and in the end voted for a Latin American compromise.

American officials are known to feel that having proved its faithfulness to the tradition of friendship with Israel, the United States is now free to suggest to the Israelis that in the next phase of events they should move toward permitting the Jarring talks to resume.

## Big 4 to Meet

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 8 (UPI).—The Big Four powers will meet tomorrow afternoon to review the situation in the Middle East with the aim of an early resumption of Arab-Israeli peace negotiations under Mr. Jarring.

Under instructions from their governments to make every effort toward this objective, the representatives of Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States were expected to discuss what could be done to induce renewed Israeli participation in the peace talks, diplomatic sources said.

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## Nixon to Keep new in '72, in Predicts

rs Who Are Close  
resident Agree

David S. Broder  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP).—Nixon will keep Vice President Agnew as his running mate, a source close to the President, predicted Friday. Agnew, a longtime close associate of the President, offered a "personal opinion" but enforced in private conversations close to the President.

Mr. Agnew was asked at a meeting of the President's cabinet to comment on Mr. Agnew's future. Without hesitating, he said, "I think that President Nixon will be on the ticket."

Mr. Agnew was the first high-ranking official to make a prediction, but Republican Chairman Rogers C. B. had said previously he expected to renominate Mr. Agnew as President in 1972.

Mr. Agnew repeatedly has praised the President's campaign, saying it was "a great thing to see a man like Nixon running for President."

Mr. Agnew said he was "pleased to discuss his own or Mr. Agnew's plans for 1972."



**FORCED MARCH**—Mr. and Mrs. John Burke and son, David, 3, are shown in their home in Carterville, Ill., where they relocated after a New Jersey judge halted adoption proceedings for a 17-month-old daughter when the Burkes claimed no belief in a supreme being.

## Opposition to Gun Controls Seen as Force in U.S. Voting

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (NYT).—A powerful and perhaps under-estimated force in last week's congressional elections was the opposition to proposals for federal registration of firearms.

Organizations opposed to gun control sprang up this year in a number of states. Contentions that they contributed decisively to the defeat of such gun-registration supporters in the Senate as Joseph D. Tydings of Maryland, Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, Albert Gore of Tennessee, all Democrats, and Charles E. Goodell of New York, a Republican, are open to question, because each of these senators appears to have been vulnerable on other issues.

But the fact is that some gun-control sponsors were defeated and that other senators who won—Hugh Scott, R., Pa., Philip A. Hart, D., Mich., and John O. Pastore, D., R.I., for example—did so despite strong anti-gun-control opposition.

Two other firearms registration advocates in the Senate are retiring in January. They are Eugene J. McCarthy, D., Minn., and John J. Williams, R., Del.

## Students Fell Short of Goal In Elections

But Helped Vote In  
30 Peace Candidates

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8 (NYT).—Last spring, in the emotional aftermath of Cambodia and Kent State, many students vowed to work for a "new Congress" that would end the war and reorder national priorities.

Last Tuesday, the student activists fell far short of that goal. But they did help elect about 30 peace candidates, in several cases by ousting entrenched incumbents.

"We are convinced that our original conception—that a volunteer effort can help a candidate, particularly in a tight race—was borne out," said Prof. Henry Beinen of Princeton, a leader of the Movement for a New Congress, which coordinated many of the student efforts.

The Princeton-based organization reports that eight of the Senate candidates it supported won, while six lost. Only two of the winners, however, were non-incumbents, Democratic Rep. John V. Tunney in California and Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson 3d in Illinois.

All of the losers except Democratic Sen. Joseph Tydings of Maryland were challengers.

Perhaps the biggest setbacks were defeat of the Rev. Joseph Duffey, a Democrat, in Connecticut, and Philip Roff, also a Democrat, in Vermont. Both men had played prominent roles in Sen. Eugene McCarthy's presidential campaign of 1968 and have large followings among the young.

One of the most successful candidates to utilize student help was not a liberal at all. James L. Buckley, a Conservative, had several thousand youngsters working in his Senate campaign in New York.

## Guard Called in N.C. Rioting Marked by Fires, Shooting

HENDERSON, N.C., Nov. 8 (AP).—Gov. Bob Scott ordered 250 National Guard men into this northern North Carolina community yesterday after a night of fires and sporadic shooting which destroyed a tobacco warehouse and a home. City officials in Henderson reported no incidents yesterday. Thirty-five persons have been arrested.

The Guard men were sent in to aid a 60-man contingent of North Carolina highway police who helped local authorities quell Friday night's disturbances and enforce a curfew for all of Vance County.

Two white persons received minor injuries Friday night. Police said the violence began after they used tear gas to disperse a group of Negroes protesting school segregation.

Officials said the blacks began hurling rocks, bottles and bricks at policemen who were trying to break up a rally in front of the Vance County Board of Education office.

The Guard men were carrying live ammunition for their M-1 rifles, but a spokesman said the weapons were not loaded. One of the officers, Lt. Col. Barrie S. Davis, said the Guard men must "identify any target" before firing. He said they could shoot without orders if they found it necessary to defend themselves.

Hurt in Cairo Shooting  
CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 8 (UPI).—Two persons were wounded by gunfire in a racially tense Cairo last night, and a lumber company was destroyed by fire. Arson was suspected.

A fire bomb was thrown into a dry-cleaning establishment early today, but little damage was done.

The Rev. Mark Harris, a spokesman for the United Front, said the shooting was part of a "program" to raise funds for a Plovershare test, raising doubts about the future of the program.

"This is a program that needs private industry participation to succeed," said one source favorable to Plovershare, "and private industry just isn't going to participate if there is no federal financial support."

While stressing that the White House is not opposed to Plovershare in principle, sources said the Nixon administration feels that the atomic energy has given the program a wrong direction at the same time that it has underestimated public opposition.

"The public just won't stand for excavation shots that release radiation to the atmosphere," one source said Friday, "and it won't stand for tests that take place anywhere near a populated region of the country."

The source said he meant excavation tests like the planned use of a Plovershare explosion to dig harbors and canals. The source also said he felt it was unwise to develop tests like Project Ketch, a Plovershare program to store natural gas in Pennsylvania that was dropped two years ago.

In the 13 years since Plovershare began, the commission has spent \$137.8 million exploring 28 atomic devices in testing out Plovershare concepts. These ideas have ranged from the excavation of a pass through California mountains to the mining of copper in Montana.

## Gene Study Proposed on A-Bomb Effect

U.S. Scientists Want  
To Examine Children

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP).—American scientists want to study the inherited traits of 51,000 Japanese children whose parents were exposed to World War II atomic bomb attacks.

The study, which is under consideration by the Atomic Energy Commission, would use a new blood test that could show if the children's genes suffered as a result of their parents' exposure to atomic radiation in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

James V. Neel, a University of Michigan geneticist, said that he would like to do the same type of study here to see if the thousands of chemical compounds unleashed on the public each year are damaging the genes of Americans.

Member of Commission

Mr. Neel, a member of the U.S. Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, revealed the proposed Japanese study at a conference here discussing the possibility that chemicals may have caused genetic damage.

"A number of possible mutagens (compounds that cause gene mutations) are being introduced into the environment," he said. "No one knows what effect they will have."

Scientists have known for 20 years that exposure to radiation can alter man's genes, which carry inherited traits from one generation to the next. It is only recently, however, that they realized that chemicals can do the same thing.

Scientists have been studying survivors of the Japanese atom-bomb blasts since 1945 to see what long-term damage was caused by the exposure to the intense radiation.

The new study depends on a recently developed method of detecting genetic changes from blood samples. This electronic test, Mr. Neel explained, detects signs of abnormal proteins in the blood.

Each test costs about \$10—far less than current methods of detecting genetic changes in humans. These studies have to be done on the level of the microscopic chromosomes.

Mr. Neel's plan to monitor genetic changes in Americans calls for blood tests on 255,000 babies a year. The first year's test would establish the national norm, against which changes could be measured.

New Agnew Press Aide

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Victor Gold, 42, a former lawyer and newspaperman, has been appointed press secretary to Vice President Agnew.

## Elected Pusher To Suspend Sales

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 8 (AP).—Phillip C. Hill, 22, a self-admitted drug seller who was elected a justice of the peace in this university city last week, says he expects to halt temporarily his drug-marketing activities.

"I assume whether they find anything on me or not, they're going to try to bust me, whether it's on drugs, on jaywalking or kissing a frog," said Hill. He declined to say how much his drug operations netted, but did say: "I'm not a big one."

The Kansas State Legislature has stripped justices of the peace of nearly all their power except for performing weddings. Hill was unopposed, kept his candidacy as quiet as possible and drew 6,391 votes—unquestionably most of them from people who had no idea who Phillip C. Hill is.

## Lead Poisoning Called Rife in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Nearly 400,000 children in the United States may be suffering from lead poisoning caused by eating paint flakings in old houses, Surgeon General Jesse Steinfeld said yesterday.

The poisoning retards children mentally and can be fatal. It is an important and widespread problem, particularly in slums, Dr. Steinfeld said.

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## Obituaries

### Mexico Mourns Agustin Lara; Composer's Funeral Televised

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 8 (AP).—Agustin Lara, the Mexican composer whose songs are known around the world, was buried Saturday beside other famous Mexicans. Thousands of his countrymen sang him a touching final farewell.

Mr. Lara, 73, died Friday night in a Mexico City hospital of heart and lung complications.

Thousands of Mexicans took part in the funeral and millions more saw it on television.

As his casket was lowered into the Rotonda of Illustrious Men in a Mexico City cemetery his friends and fans started singing a medley of his songs—"Mujer," "Rosas," "Vieja," and others.

President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz decreed that Lara be buried in the Rotonda of Illustrious Men.

Lara composed "Granada," "You Belong to My Heart" and more than 400 other songs.

Dr. Jesse E. Hobson  
SEATTLE, Nov. 8 (AP).—Dr. Jesse E. Hobson, 59, educational consultant and former director of the Stanford Research Institute, died Thursday evening of a heart attack, while on a business trip here.

Dr. Hobson had headed the Stanford Institute, one of the country's "think tanks," at Menlo Park, Calif., from 1948 to 1956.

He had been a vice-president of the United Fruit Co. and vice-president of Southern Methodist University, Dallas, and director of planning and development of the Southwest Research Institute in San Antonio.

Four years ago, Dr. Hobson joined Henry T. Heald, former president of New York University and president of the Ford Foundation, when Mr. Heald left the Ford post to form Heald, Hobson & Associates, which acted as a consultant to higher-education institutions.

Eddie Peabody  
COVINGTON, Ky., Nov. 8 (UPI).—Eddie Peabody, 68, the banjoist who entertained audiences for half a century, died following a brief illness Saturday after collapsing during a nightclub performance.

Mr. Peabody was known to many Americans for his appearances on radio and television shows throughout the years, but his virtuoso banjo playing took him to audiences around the world.

At different times, he played before 2 Brazilians Hide After Swiss Tell Them to Leave

GENEVA, Nov. 8 (AP).—Two former Brazilian political prisoners ordered yesterday to quit Switzerland within 24 hours, were in hiding today as supporters contested the action.

Ladislav Doherty and Apollonio de Carvalho were told to leave the country after an interview with a Geneva newspaper in which they were quoted as condoning violence, including kidnapping and airplane hijacking, in fighting oppressive regimes.

A third man, also told to leave, Angelo da Silva, had never entered Switzerland, reliable sources said.

A spokesman for the Swiss Human Rights League, which invited the two men, vigorously contested the report of the interview.

"All they said was that they could understand the despair of people who committed such acts," he said. "This was distorted into making it sound as if they favored kidnapping and kidnapping for political ends, which is completely untrue. Both are pacifists."

The league spokesman said the order does not become effective until it is served on the men.

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A GESTURE—Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie given a symbolic she-wolf statuette by Clelio Darida, the mayor of Rome, during a welcoming ceremony Saturday.

### Crowds Cheer Ethiopian Emperor On Tour of Hill Towns in Umbria

GRIVETO, Italy, Nov. 8 (AP).—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia took a tour by car of Umbria today and was warmly applauded by crowds lining his route.

The leader of the country invaded by Italy 35 years ago made this picturesque hill town 80 miles north of Rome, his principal stop for the day.

Accompanied by his retinue and by Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro, the emperor, 78, met civic leaders and the local bishop. He visited the beautiful 14th-century cathedral and later admired its facade from a balcony across the street.

Placed by Villa  
The emperor's party also visited Viterbo and a third Umbrian town, Bagnia, where a reception was held at the Villa Lante. He seemed impressed with the fountains and formal gardens at the villa, which is owned by the Italian government and considered one of the most handsome in Italy.

At both Viterbo and Bagnia, residents turned out to cheer the emperor. The party returned to Rome in the evening. Tomorrow, the emperor will go to the Vatican for a private audience with Pope Paul VI.

He will leave Rome on Tuesday, on a special presidential train, to visit Genoa, Turin, Milan and Venice.

### U.S. Radio Astronomers Find Alcohol, Formic Acid in Space

By Walter Sullivan  
NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Radio astronomers have detected a cloud of alcohol far out in space toward the center of the Milky Way galaxy.

They have also recorded in the same direction the subtle radio emissions of formic acid. Because that substance figures in the early evolution of organic molecules, astronomers are becoming increasingly hopeful of finding molecules as closely associated with life as amino acids and, perhaps, proteins.

The newest discoveries have been made by three Harvard University astronomers and one from the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. They used the dish antenna, 140 feet in diameter, of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory in Green Bank, W. Va.

This and the recent observation of the radio "signature" of cyanide have shown that molecules considerably more complex than those originally detected among distant stars can "grow" there.

The only form of alcohol observed so far is methyl alcohol. This is the lethal variety, also known as wood alcohol, used as a paint thinner, in alcohol lamps and for many other purposes. It contains four hydrogen atoms affixed to one carbon and one oxygen atom. In formic acid, two hydrogen, one carbon and two oxygen atoms are joined.

According to Dr. Carl A. Gottlieb at Harvard, a logical next step would be to look for ethyl alcohol. This is the kind that gives a cocktail its punch. It matches six hydrogen atoms with two of carbon and one of oxygen. Other candidates would be acetaldehyde (four hydrogen, one oxygen, two carbon atoms) and acetic acid (four hydrogen, two carbon, two oxygen atoms).

The discoveries of alcohol, formic acid and cyanide by studies at Green Bank and a long period of frustration in efforts there to learn to what extent the chemical evolution that precedes the appearance of life is occurring in space. It has been almost two years since astronomers there detected one of the simpler organic compounds, formaldehyde, widely used to preserve biological specimens.

Last June, however, another such substance, hydrogen cyanide, was detected by a radio telescope on Kitt Peak in Arizona.

Formaldehyde Common  
It now appears that formaldehyde is common in the dark clouds of dust and gas where stars are believed to be forming. In a recent survey of 36 such clouds, formaldehyde was detected in all but two. It showed up "in absorption." That is, its characteristic radio wave lengths had been subtracted from the "radio glare" being emitted by sources far beyond the cloud.

An unexpected discovery, according to Dr. Gottlieb, was that the formaldehyde and alcohol manifested themselves "in emission." That is, their characteristic wave lengths show up as a glow, even though the expected brightness of such a glow should be weak.

The fact that this glow is seen toward the center of the spiral star system, or galaxy, of which the earth is a part, may be simply because more of the material lies in that direction than any other.

These developments are generating a new science known as "astrochemistry." Dr. Gottlieb's training, for example, has largely been in chemistry rather than astronomy.

### UNESCO to Act Against Apartheid

PARIS, Nov. 8 (AP).—The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's General Assembly said yesterday that it will sever relations with any international and nongovernmental organizations operating in segregated South Africa, Rhodesia and Portuguese colonies in Africa unless they are proved to oppose racial discrimination in these countries.

The action, to start Dec. 31, 1971, was voted by 55 member countries against 26, with 17 abstentions.

The resolution says organizations operating subsidiaries in South Africa, Rhodesia and Portuguese colonies in Africa will have to prove that they neither put into practice nor support any form of racial segregation in these countries.

### Plant Protein Stops Cancer Action of Cells

Princeton Reports Chemical Discovery

PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 8 (AP).—Princeton University announced yesterday that biochemists have found a chemical that stops cancerous behavior in cells taken from animals and restores these cells to normal.

The university said: "The chemical, the scientists have found, repairs the surface damage found on cancerous cells, thereby causing them to return to normal growth behavior."

The discovery was made in laboratory experiments using a plant protein called con-A, or concanavalin-A. This protein, treated under laboratory conditions, appears to have an effect on the runaway multiplication of cancerous cells.

"What is most interesting is that for the first time we have found that we can stop the wild multiplication of cells without completely killing them. And although we have not tested the process for an eternity we have found that a single dose of con-A prevents cancerous behavior for as long as the cell remains alive in vitro for six days," said Dr. Max A. Burger, 37, an associate professor of biochemistry.

In vitro refers to experiments involving cells removed from organisms and kept alive in cultures under artificial laboratory conditions.

A team of biochemists has now begun experiments on mice.

Details of the effect of con-A on isolated cells were outlined in the Nov. 7 issue of Nature magazine, a British scientific journal.

Dr. Burger, head of the research team, and Kenneth D. Noonan, 22, a graduate student, authored the article.

Cancerous cells continue multiplying beyond normal maximum density, a point at which normal cells stop reproducing. The experimenters worked with cells taken from connective tissue of mice that had been inoculated with a cancer-producing virus.

Chemical Refined  
Initially, the researchers found that con-A joined the cells from the mice at two points, killing the cells. After further treatment, con-A was refined so that it joined the cells from the mice at only one point. The cells then remained alive and stopped reproducing at the normal maximum density, rather than continuing to reproduce beyond that point.

The scientists found that the cells were not only restored to apparently normal conditions, but that they remained alive for up to six days.

The experiments here were an extension of previous research involving another chemical enzyme known as trypsin, which is capable of eating away at the cell surface. Previous experiments indicated that cells treated with trypsin, however, would apparently lead to the runaway multiplication.

Among advantages of con-A are availability and stability, according to the magazine article.

It can be separated easily from the jack bean, a plant common to North America, and is more stable than animal molecules previously used.

### Rain Ends Spain Drought

MADRID, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Rain swept across Spain last night, ending a drought which deprived cattle of pasture, threatened a crisis for the livestock industry and played havoc with crops. In some areas it had not rained since last February.

### U.S. Indian Language Lives Far From the Reservation

By Charles Hillinger  
RIVERSIDE, Calif., Nov. 8.—More Germans speak a centuries-old California Indian language than do Indians.

Cahuilla, which may become a dead language in California this decade, is being taught as a regular course at the University of Cologne.

Cahuilla would have been lost forever if it hadn't been for a Swiss professor who heads the linguistic department at the German university.

Fewer than a dozen elderly Cahuilla Indians living here are "good speakers" of their native tongue. About 40 others at the most speak some Cahuilla.

Prof. J. Sells had never heard of the Cahuilla Indians when he came to the United States in 1953 as a Rockefeller fellow.

"But I learned that only a fraction of the 180 different Indian languages still spoken in America have ever been recorded. Many Indian languages have already been lost," Prof. Sells said.

"Native languages here are so vastly different from European languages. The idea of preparing an Indian language text played my interest so I decided to describe and record one of the southern California languages."

He spent five months in 1955 living with the small band of Indians on the slopes of Mt. San Jacinto in the desert near Indio. There are about 650 Cahuilla in California today.

The linguist returned to teaching in Europe after his initial contact with the Indians, then came back to conduct extensive recording sessions with



REMEMBERING—Queen Elizabeth II laying a wreath at the Cenotaph in Whitehall in London yesterday to lead nation's homage during Remembrance Day ceremonies honoring Britain's dead in two world wars.

### Youth Says He Helped Kidnap Laporte and Names 3 Others

(Continued from Page 1)  
hall on the front lawn. The suspect described picking Mr. Laporte up at 6:15 p.m. in a Chevrolet. Mr. Lortie said he and one of his partners sat in the front seat, while the other two kept Mr. Laporte between them in the back seat. The car Mr. Lortie described was the same one in which Mr. Laporte's body was found.

Mr. Lortie said the group took Mr. Laporte to their house in St. Hubert. When the police later found the house, described as the kidnappers' headquarters, the occupants had gone.

Mr. Lortie told the court that Mr. Laporte tried to escape through the window of their hideaway on the afternoon following his capture. But he was pulled back by Jacques Rose. In the attempt, a glass was broken. Mr. Lortie said, and this may have produced the cuts and bruises on Mr. Laporte's body described in the autopsy report as "superficial injuries."

Mr. Lortie said Paul Rose purchased the two M-1 submachine guns used in the kidnapping "by putting money on the counter" of a pawnshop in Montreal's East End.

A witness, Mrs. Rose, the mother of the Rose brothers, testified that last Sept. 23 she accompanied Paul and Jacques on a motor trip to Texas, where they "hoped to find work." While there, they learned by radio and television of Mr. Cross's abduction by FLQ activists and started immediately for home.

She corroborated Mr. Lortie's testimony that the members of the group decided to kidnap Mr. Laporte when they learned that the Quebec government had refused to accede to FLQ demands for Mr. Cross's release. The Rose brothers, along with Mr. Lortie and Mr. Starnard, she said, decided "something had to be done."

There have been no developments in the Cross case since police confirmed Friday that they had received a photograph of Mr. Cross with the caption "Mr. Cross playing cards while seated on a case of dynamite."

Canadian newspapers are not permitted to publish the picture, under the War Measures Act invoked after the kidnappings occurred.

The date the photo was taken has not been determined, although it came into the hands of police on Thursday. Inspector Jean Louis Nelson, of the Quebec provincial police, said the police have always assumed that Mr. Cross was alive and well.

Meanwhile Mrs. Cross, it was disclosed today, has left Montreal for London to spend some time with relatives.

### 'Freak Power' Candidate Loses Race for Sheriff

ASPEN, Colo., Nov. 8 (UPI).—Hunter S. Thompson, the self-proclaimed "freak power" candidate for sheriff of Pitkin County, has lost, and he says he is through with "politics of the vote."

Mr. Thompson, 35, formerly of Louisville, Ky., conceded defeat to the incumbent, Carroll Whitmore. "We ran an honest campaign and that was the trouble," Mr. Thompson said.

He had hoped to change the name of Aspen to Bat City, in order to prevent "greenheads, land-rapers and other human jackals" from exploiting Aspen's image, Mr. Whitmore, appealing to the entire county, called for "responsible and dependable enforcement of the law."

Mr. Thompson, a tall, free-lance writer with a shaved head, stamped the mountain community in a floppy hat, a leather vest and shorts. He said his "freak power" campaign appealed to the "spiritually disenfranchised" of Aspen.

He said, "If we can't win in Aspen, we can't win anywhere."

### No Head Start For Buckley

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP).—Sen. Charles E. Goodell, R.-N.Y., won't have to give up his seat to Conservative James L. Buckley until the new Congress convenes on Jan. 3, the state attorney general ruled Friday.

The ruling deprives Mr. Buckley of a headstart on seniority, including a better choice of committee assignments. Mr. Buckley has promised to vote with the Republicans on the organization of the Senate.

Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz said that a 1969 state law amendment extending the term of appointees from Dec. 1 to Jan. 3, applies to Sen. Goodell. He was appointed in 1968 to complete the term of the late Robert F. Kennedy.

© Los Angeles Times

### Sharp Battle In New Drive In Cambodia

10,000 Allied Troops Held Up by Enemy

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 8 (UPI).—A 10,000-man task force of Cambodian and South Vietnamese troops opened a campaign: of Phnom Penh today and almost immediate contact. Communist units entrenched heavily wooded area, mi sources said.

The sources said the allied battled briefly with the Communists, then pulled back to P. support artillery and air to attack the Communist post.

At least one South Vietnamese was killed and five were wounded the fighting, they said, and other South Vietnamese wounded in sporadic fighting where in the operation.

The area of the fighting was between Highways 2 and 3 about miles south of Phnom Penh.

Field commanders described operation, being carried out about 7,000 South Vietnamese troops and 3,000 Cambodian troops the biggest by the allies in Cambodia since last June, prior to withdrawal of U.S. forces.

There is, however, a force more than 10,000 Cambodian troops in an operation begun September to drive out Communists from that area.

In other fighting in Cambodia today, military spokesmen said, Communist forces camped near Phnom Penh, in a killing of one man, wounded five. The Rangers attacked Communist positions, killing 31 Viet Cong and 1 Vietnamese troops and sent five more wounded in the fight.

In South Vietnam, spokesmen said, fighting remained scattered yesterday and 23 wounded in a series of clashes with Communists and s of U.S. bases, spokesmen said.

The U.S. command also a delayed report on the sin of an ship carrying tropical storm Nov. 2 off the coast of South Vietnam.

The command said one man, whose body has been found from the ship, which appeared capsized. The ship was loaded 140 tons of ammunition, spoils said. Heavy surf and m waters have prevented sal divers from reaching it.

### Grenades in Theater

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 8 (AP).—A spokesman said two grenades in a crowded Phnom Penh theater which killed 18 persons wounded 48 last night, were the work of angry Cambodian soldiers and not Viet Cong terrorists. The spokesman said the theater had had trouble with soldier sometimes rushed the entry try to get in free.

### U.S. Confirms Blocking Sale Items to Poland

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—The State Department on Friday said the Nixon administration blocked the sale of special refining equipment to Poland. In 1967, ree same type of advanced oil-refining equipment that sought, State Department rlier John F. Kennedy ac-

Last spring, three American firms submitted applications to sell the equipment, Mr. King said. weeks ago, he said, "after consideration of the case it out the government, it would not be possible to the application at this time. Finally, he said, the request left 'pending.'"

The grounds for the refusal, Mr. King, were "security and overall foreign considerations."

It was learned that the Department favored grant export licenses. The strong position reportedly came from Defense Department and the House. A major reason: rejection was understood. Folsch trade with North V

### Rome Prosecutors Asks Light Te For Hijacker

ROME, Nov. 8 (AP).—The court in the trial for the longest airplane hijacking day and hard-working R. Minichello, 21, was guilty eight counts against him. I said that the strict enforcement should give way to cte for the Italian-born forme marine.

"The law would be very against him if the judges we ready to bring humanity in case," he said.

Minichello, a decorated Vi veteran, commanded a jetliner and took it from Rome to Rome on Nov. 1, 1968. "He Minichello," the pros said, "is a good, timid Mel working boy, who left Mel (near Naples) to emigr America and looking for a sky of his homeland ended the value of Vietnam; who the toy gun of his boyhood on to the machine gun."



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# Followers Feel Nixon Must Change to Survive

By R. W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The midterm elections of 1970 were 48 hours behind him, and private citizen Richard M. Nixon was talking excitedly to a reporter. This is what he said:

"Now we have so immensely strengthened party... now we have 25 governors and about 18 state legislatures. Boy, that's a victory! It doesn't assure your victory, but in a close contest [for the presidency] it could be the difference."

The midterm elections of 1970 have come and gone, and President Nixon isn't exclaiming about the broadening of the Republican base. For good reason: it shrank. In what might be called the year of the non-emerging Republican majority, the Democrats increased their governorship holdings from 18 to at least 27, and did well in the legislatures.

The wider Democratic base—with its promise of patronage, organizational muscle and money-raising potential—could be the difference in 1972.

Two years ago, Mr. Nixon carried five of the ten largest states—California, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey and Florida. They gave him 129 of the 270 electoral votes he needed to win (he actually got 302 votes).

In two of the five, Illinois and New Jersey, the President was not heavily damaged on Tuesday, though his party lost control of the Illinois State Senate and lost a U.S. Senate race in each state.

## Eroded Elsewhere

But in California, Ohio and Florida, the party base of which Mr. Nixon spoke so enthusiastically four years ago—and on which he will depend in part in 1972—was badly eroded. The Democrats took both houses of the California State Senate, elected a senator there and held Gov. Ronald Reagan to a much narrower margin than expected. In Ohio, they elected a governor. In Florida, they elected both a governor and a senator.

For 1972, the President had also hoped to broaden his base in the South, but that did not work. The Republicans lost more than they gained—despite Mr. Nixon's futile attempts to put two Southerners on the Supreme Court, despite some trimming on school desegregation, despite the "Southern strategy."

Even in the Republican heartland, in places like Idaho and Nebraska and South Dakota, Republican governorships were lost. Republican politicians across the country do not take White House claims of victory seriously. Many of them, in fact, think that Mr. Nixon and Vice-President Agnew were foolish to involve themselves so deeply in the campaign. Nearly all think that the President will have to change to survive.

What is he likely to do?

## Pressure for Shift

As long as it appears that the Democratic candidate will be Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, as most Republicans now assume, Mr. Nixon will be under pressure to move to the center and to attempt to project a more temperate image.

(The White House appears to consider former Vice-President Hubert Humphrey and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts Mr. Muskie's most serious rivals, but Democrats expect early challenges from Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota and Sen. Harold E. Hughes of Iowa.)

The Republican liberals in the Senate are angry because of the purge of Sen. Charles E. Goodell of New York, but the President may well move at least slightly in their direction.

Conceivably, Mr. Nixon may decide to dump Mr. Agnew from the ticket—perhaps letting it be known that he is thinking of choosing a new running mate for the next time—or at least tone down his rhetoric.

That would risk alienating the South, but with Alabama governor-elect George C. Wallace preparing to concentrate his 1972 presidential campaign in that region, and in the light of the renewed vigor of the Democratic leadership there, the President may decide that he should not rely so heavily on another chorus of "Dixie."

## Easing Pressures

Most importantly, he will renew his attack on economic problems. The administration's experts insist that they will bring unemployment and inflation within reasonable bounds by summer, 1972, and if they do, much of the pressure on the Republicans would be eased.

Last March, Mr. Nixon told his congressional leadership that he would not let a soggy economy damage the party in 1970, as it had in 1958 and, to some degree, in 1960. He failed to deliver a number of prominent Republicans doubt whether he can deliver for 1972, either. To them, administration forecasts sound a bit like the light at the end of the tunnel which the Johnson administration was forever describing in Southeast Asia.

Finally, the President will un-

doubtedly search for new ways to end the war in Vietnam, and to turn his performance in the field of foreign policy—always his major preoccupation—into a salable political asset. He neutralized the war in the 1970 campaign; by 1972 he would like to run as the man who finally ended it.

## Smoother Course Seen

The slightly more conservative Senate that will assemble in Washington in January should make his course on national defense and foreign policy a bit

smoother. On most issues he will be able to count on not the four to six additional votes claimed by his spokesmen, but a few.

Making himself seem more measured and less divisive, a necessity apparently if the enemy is to be the cool and collected Mr. Muskie who appeared on television on election eve, will be a more difficult task for Mr. Nixon.

During the last month, Mr. Nixon was not only the man who plotted the harsh law-and-order assaults that backfired on many Republicans; he was

also the public cheerleader. To banish once more the "old Nixon" and revive the "new Nixon" of the 1968 campaign and much of the first two years of his presidency will require discipline, skill and luck.

For the Democrats, life suddenly looks a good deal more pleasant, though they have by no means got the rock all the way to the top of the hill.

Two months ago they were leaderless, deeply in debt and terrified that they were all going to be swept away by Republican charges that they were

soft on crime, drugs, pornography, violence. The Republican case, overstated, did not sell very well.

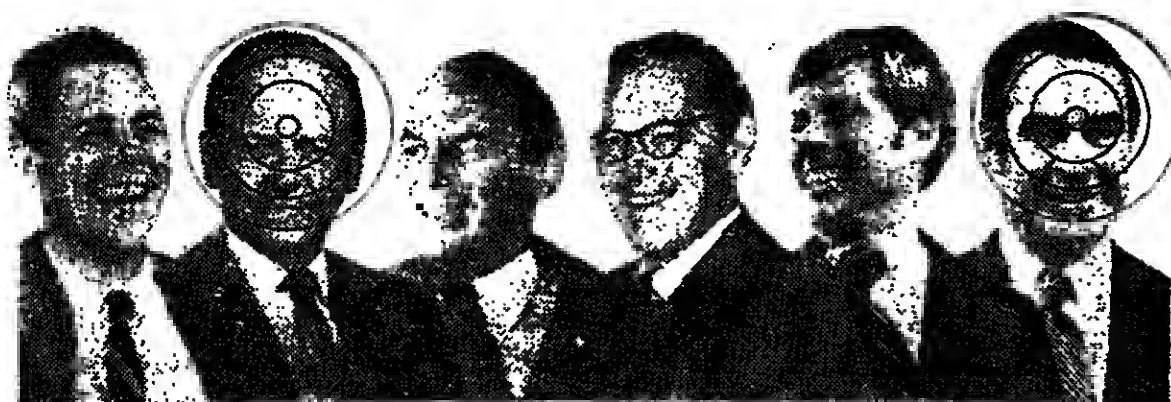
## Unquestioned Spokesman

Almost by accident, Sen. Muskie emerged as the party's virtually unquestioned spokesman. The money will start coming in soon. And a good deal of fresh blood has been injected—Senators-elect John V. Tunney of California, Adlai E. Stevenson

3d of Illinois and Lawton Chiles of Florida, and Governors-elect John J. Gilligan of Ohio and Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania, among others.

The Democrats' main problem for the next year will be the development and dramatization of new positions on the whole range of social questions before the country—something they lack this year. But to Mr. Muskie and half a dozen other presidential contenders in the Senate, much ideas may well grow out of renewed partisan battles with the White House.

## What the Vote Did

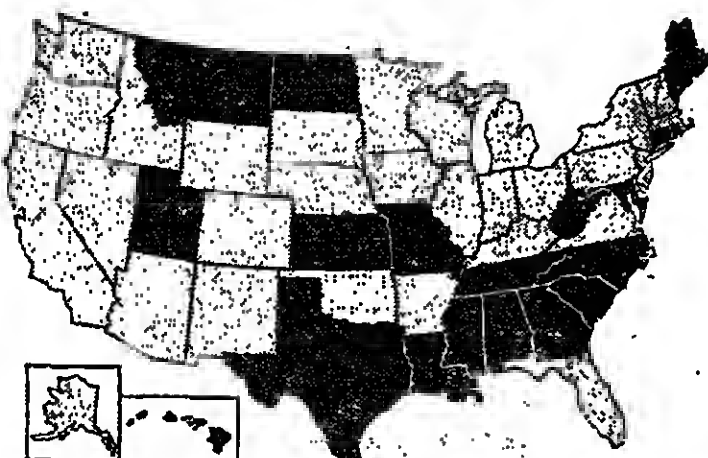


Buckley C.N.Y. (Senator) Moss D-Utah (Senator) Stevenson D-Ill. (Senator) Taft R-Ohio (Senator) Tunney D-Calif. (Senator) Williams D-N.J. (Senator)

## Winners

Two incumbent liberal senators, both among the special targets of President Nixon's 11th-hour campaign blitz, were victors Tuesday. Others who won: three sons of famous fathers—and a conservative who is the first third-party candidate to be elected to the Senate in 30 years.

## GOVERNORS BEFORE...



## AND AFTER



■ Democrats □ Republicans ▨ Undecided races: Maine, Oklahoma, Rhode Island

The Democrats emerged from the election with a net gain of ten governorships [with results in three states still uncertain]. In the process, they turned back a concerted effort to improve GOP standing in the South, and made substantial inroads in several large industrial states. The outcome was seen as strengthening the Democratic base for the 1972 presidential election.



Bush R-Texas (Senator) Duffey D-Conn. (Senator) Goodell R-N.Y. (Senator) Gore D-Tenn. (Senator) Rockefeller R-Ark. (Governor) Tydings D-Md. (Senator)

## Losers

Tuesday brought defeat for many candidates whose campaigns had won national attention. Among them: a Protestant minister from Connecticut, a White House-supported Texan and a Rockefeller who lost. Other notable losers: two Democratic senators high on the President's list of selected targets—and a Republican liberal lambasted by Vice-President Agnew.

## Little Change in Congress

One of the President's prime goals was to cut into the moderate-liberal coalition in the Senate. Another goal: to hold down the traditional off-year losses in the House. In fact, the numerical balance changed relatively little. The President, however, claimed that the new Senate would be more to his liking, ideologically. The Democrats hailed the House results as evidence of a national trend in their direction.

## Oil Squeeze Feared

A year ago, American diplomats and businessmen, leashed to shrug off such warnings as hollow rhetoric. They are less certain these days. Hints of an oil squeeze are regarded here as an important factor in a hardening stand by Britain against Israel, reflected in Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home's controversial remarks a week ago that Israel should withdraw from the occupied lands and recognize the rights of the Palestinians.

While threatened by the new British attitude, the Egyptians are watching and waiting primarily for a change of attitude by the United States. A possible harbinger of such a change, Egyptians feel, is an apparent abandonment by Washington of a campaign for a withdrawal of Egyptian anti-aircraft missiles from the Suez Canal zone, a campaign probably as futile and unrealistic as tilting at windmills.

If the United States has indeed dropped the missile issue, it is expected here that Washington will soon move to bring Israel back to the United Nations talks under Mr. Jarring. And that was the "idea" behind the cease-fire in the first place.

## Men for '72

For three of the successful Senate candidates, the question had always been not whether they would win but by how much. A strong showing would enhance their presidential prospects. The results: a handy victory by Muskie, an impressive win by Humphrey and a Kennedy landslide only slightly smaller than the 1964 version.



Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts Edmund S. Muskie of Maine

# MIDEAST

## Egypt Gives Diplomacy A Final Try

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO (NYT)—Webster's Dictionary says: "Cease-fire: 1. A military order to cease firing; 2. A suspension of active hostilities."

This definition of quiet on the battlefield requires parenthetical elaboration to be applicable to the cessation of shooting along the Suez Canal between Egyptian and Israeli troops, which last Friday morning entered a second but somewhat shaky three-month period.

For the Egyptians, the cease-fire is "a suspension of active hostilities (on the battlefield pending the last chance diplomatic offensive)." There appears to be growing confidence here that the diplomatic offensive will achieve Cairo's objective of bringing about an Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories conquered in 1967. If it does not, even the most tenacious optimists foresee a likelihood of explosive fighting along the Suez Canal next spring.

"If ever we agree to an extension of the cease-fire, this extension will be for only one period," President Anwar Sadat declared in an interview last month. "I will not accept a repetition of the extension."

## No Third Period

An official commitment to this stand was underlined last Friday in instructions sent to Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad at the United Nations, after Egypt acceded to a three-month extension of the cease-fire in accordance with the General Assembly's resolution on the Arab-Israeli conflict. Mr. Riad was ordered to inform all delegations at the UN in a "categorical manner" that Egypt "would never accept, under any circumstances, an extension for a third period."

The General Assembly resolution, opposed by the United States and rebuffed by Israel, was passed by a 57-to-16 vote last Wednesday, and, in addition to calling for the extension of the truce, asked for unconditional resumption of Arab-Israeli peace talks under General U. Thant's special representative. The resolution was an encouraging indication to the Egyptian leadership of a shift in world sentiment concerning the long-festering Middle East crisis. There are no illusions in Cairo, however, that sentiment alone will lead to a recovery of the occupied lands.

Between now and February, when the extended cease-fire elapses, Egypt will be striving to frighten or persuade the United States to put pressure on Israel to withdraw and to make a settlement for Palestinian refugees. The huge reserves of oil under Arab desert represent the major leverage to be used against the United States, the principal producer and financial beneficiary. This appears to be the last weapon in the Arab arsenal, however, largely because many Arabs regard the oil weapon as somewhat like a doomsday bomb.

The vulnerability of American economic interests in the Arab world is a tempting target for Arab leaders. As the Sudanese leader, Maj. Gen. Gaafar Numeiri, stressed in an interview here last week: "If the battle is resumed, the United States will face a more persistent stand on the part of the Arab nations to liquidate all American interests in the area," he declared. "This is America's last chance."

## Next Move Is Weighed By Israel

By Peter Grosse

JERUSALEM (NYT)—A week the pieces fell place for some new moves in the deadlocked test between Arabs and Israel. The cease-fire along the Canal has officially been longed, the General Assembly of the United Nations has its say, and Premier Meir is home again after a barnstorming tour of the States, Canada, Britain and the UN.

Now the cabinet is reconvening to take stock of what has not been accomplished during these weeks of thrust and parry, and to define its options. It is at the moment that it has ready a clear strategy. On the plus side, leaders are more confident their association with the United States than they have for many months. They come out with it openly and the reports from a host of significant new quarters of American military and economic support will add to their way.

Another plus is that the meeting has a hope of Secretary of State William P. Rogers for two sides to stop shooting start talking has been res in effect, though not quite the way intended. Israel-Egypt are doing a lot of talking these days than doing, though they're not talking with each other.

## Minus Factors

The minus factors for Israel center on the vague realization that the coming weeks are likely to produce pressure—even from the United States—for a resumption of the negotiating effort. Terms that Israel might find distasteful. No political analysis is taking it for granted that the Israeli cabinet inevitably succumb to pressure. Indeed, the odds are new, perhaps brief, round fighting across the Suez are only slightly less than a new, undoubtedly long, of negotiations.

It is hard to perceive the negotiations will get under Israeli declarations, from Meir on down, flatly deny any resumption of the talks through UN envoy U. Thant. On the basis of original Rogers' initial June 19 as long as military buildup remains.

Israel's walkout from the ring talks on Aug. 23, pressed by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, was controversial. The country from it and is now being subjected to increasing criticism abroad.

The tactical problem how to get back into the negotiating process once it is broken off with a grudge shows no signs of being dressed—few Israelis expect Egyptians now to withdraw missiles they have deployed the canal. So far, Israeli officials reject the argument the increased American aid more than compensates the Egyptian missile but this argument is being pressed with greater force the weeks to come.

## Strategic Issue

The large strategic issue confronting the Israeli leadership is whether they really want to negotiate now, under the circumstances that hold in the capitals. In the Israeli, none of the government's frontiers—Egypt, Syria or Lebanon—is enough to accept any promise settlement with and make it stick. It is for the new Egyptian leaders to permit an exit of the cease-fire, but at a position to reach an agreement—If tried, would it be worth for Israel to make any promises with a regime of uncertain tenure?

The Israelis had been confident all along that they would not resume after original cease-fire agreement. But if it did, frontline troops were poised in relative comfort under new fortifications designed to withstand blows from heaviest Egyptian or Soviet artillery. A long-barred view from the front by foreign news Thursday confirmed the Israeli military had not exactly standing still during the truce, even if the Israeli government firmly denied the work on the defensive fortifications amounted to a violation of the standstill agreement did the Egyptian-Soviet installations.

There seems to be a great realization among officials that the standstill position the last two months has reached about the limit of its usefulness.





**HIND**—Peter Volpert, his wife and son, work a farm near Gdansk, an area Poland after the war. Mr. Volpert, an Austrian at birth, stayed behind it million Germans fled the area or were expelled.

## Signs of German Past Remain and Taken by Poles in '45-'46

to Doelling

Poland (AP). —ed the old border back." the wicker said, pointing ay cutting through armloads of what t Prussia.

on the highway r to the ancient of Gdansk, the city of Danzig, id Polish-German are. There are no ngs and the first at this region had German is, the on the roofs of gs that survived ll.

tour of Germany's s east of the Oder yvers showed that signs of old Ger- ace had been oblithroughly as the ngs. In 25 years, years to have be- completely Polan-

r-old road worker, the people met way, spoke only had followed ad- ion troops into East 45.

**Taken Away**

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ny remaining fears rmans would come y to reclaim what it? not afraid of that." n the soil he was Polish.

1945 Potsdam laced 39,000 square at was once East erania and Silesia h administration, ilion Poles have e territory, accord- figures.

**ration Poles**

in, the onetime capital of Stettin and's largest port, dy note that 5,000 0 inhabitants are ion Szczecin Poles, to West German million persons many east of the ise in 1939. This n in the eastern East Prussia, that the Soviet Union

8 million fled or to East and West 1945-46; 1.2 mil- re not immediate- for. Some became of war and ex-

agreement work- ie West German Poland permitted onal Germans to Germany in 1957

official estimates there are still ion or more af- including those e war, still living e territories under

**10 Cases**

o Red Cross says eed about 90, ethnic Germans leave Poland. as that it has no

**Current negotiations between Poland and West Ger-** many are chiefly concerned with Poland's western border and the former German territories put under Polish control after World War II. This report is based on a tour of the former German provinces of East Prussia and Pomerania.

statistics of a German minority. As a provincial official in Szczecin put it, there is no minority problem because there is no minority.

The Polish position appears to be that all those who live in the region have Polish identity papers and have been assimilated. Therefore, they are considered to be Poles, regardless of ethnic background.

Despite Polish disclaimers, Germans are occasionally found or heard of living in scattered groups throughout the region.

Near Ostroda (Osterode), in what was formerly East Prussia, three men waiting for a bus were asked if they knew of any Germans in the area. Only after a lengthy discussion did they agree that there was one German family living nearby.

Two newsmen were directed to a modest farm off the main road to Gdansk. The farmer, his wife and youngest son came out into the muddy court.

"Are you German?" they were asked.

The farmer broke into a broad grin and pointed at himself for emphasis.

"Yes, I'm a German."

**Austrian by Birth**

The farmer was Peter Volpert, an Austrian by birth. His wife, born in East Prussia, talked without reservation of her wish to go with her family to West Germany.

"We were working at a large farm when the Russians came and took it over. When the others left, we had to go on working for the Russians. Then when we wanted to leave, the Poles would not let us go."

Mr. Volpert owns his 29.5-acre farm. He estimated that about a quarter of his produce went to the state.

They experience no discrimination because they are Germans, Mrs. Volpert said. The oldest son is married to a Polish girl; another son is studying at a technical college and the youngest son is in public school and will take over the farm.

Sundays, they go to the Protestant church in Ostroda, where, Mrs. Volpert says, about 20 to 30 German families from this region around Ostroda gather each week.

Among the Poles, there is little or no sympathy for the Germans who were driven out of the region in 1945-46.

Alojzy Pilarczyk, 70, who before the war owned a book shop in Gdansk, was president of the local verification committee that decided who qualified as a Pole and who should be expelled after the war. He was asked if he thought the expulsions were just.

**Problem Solved**

"Yes," he said finally, "because we did not want a recurrence of what happened before. As long as the Germans remained here, there would have been a problem."

Mr. Pilarczyk was arrested by the Nazis on Sept. 1, 1939, the day the German battleship Schleswig-Holstein ended its "courtesy visit" to Danzig by opening fire on the Polish garrison. He spent two years in Nazi concentration camps and prisons.

Between 1946 and 1963, the Poles pumped about \$18 billion into the state-run economy of the former German territories.

This constituted 24.6 percent of total Polish investments during the period.

For 1968 alone, investments constituted 28.4 percent of the national total.

Industrial output in the region now represents 25.8 percent of total Polish production, while agricultural output reached 23 percent.

By Charles Mohr

**DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (NVT)**—Long plumes of chalky white dust hang in the air near this Indian Ocean port these days as hundreds of gray earth-moving machines, manned by thousands of Communist Chinese workmen, push a new railroad westward toward the rich copper mines of neighboring Zambia.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere revealed a few days ago that there are now 4,700 Chinese in the country to build the 1,116-mile "Tanzam" railroad from Dar es Salaam to Kapri Mposhi, deep in the copper belt, and that the number would reach 7,000 by January. Recently, there were public ceremonies here and in Zambia to celebrate officially the start of construction; actually, work on the line began last July, and more than 150 miles of roadbed embankment are now well under way. However, no rails have been laid as yet.

At the ceremonies, President Nyerere, President Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia and other politicians warned their populations against the possibility of subversion, but they were not talking about the Chinese. Their remarks reflected an apparently genuine fear that the white-minority regimes of southern Africa—Rhodesia, the Portuguese colonies and South Africa—might eventually launch Israel-type retaliation raids against Tanzania and Zambia for supporting the liberation movements of black guerrillas.

The railroad is only one element of China's over-all African foreign policy, which is increasingly focused on this part of the continent—the front line of black Africa and the white-minority states.

### Weapons, Rhetoric

China is also supporting, with weapons and rhetoric, the more militant black liberation groups. But the guerrillas' military successes—and, at times, even their efforts—have been so limited that, to most Western governments, the day of racial crises in southern Africa seems far, far away. Partly because it fits its own doctrine of inevitable revolutionary success, China has chosen to bet squarely on the inevitability of a major struggle and on black Africa.

In terms of Chinese resources, the bet is a very large one. China has agreed to finance the railroad with a \$412-million, interest-free loan repayable over

### Long-Range Strategy by Peking

## The Tanzam Railroad and China's Bet in Africa

30 years, with payments deferred until 1983. No Western government or credit institution could hope to match such terms, which virtually amount to a gift.

But China's popularity is enhanced by the fact that

international economic sanctions against Rhodesia, but most of its own huge copper exports were going out over Rhodesian railroads and its trading patterns were tied to white, southern Africa.

On his recent trip to London, President Kaunda annoyed British Prime Minister Edward Heath by criticizing British intentions to resume arms sales to South Africa. In turn, Mr. Heath reportedly infuriated Mr. Kaunda by pointing out how much trade continues between Zambia and the south.

### Zambian Bonds

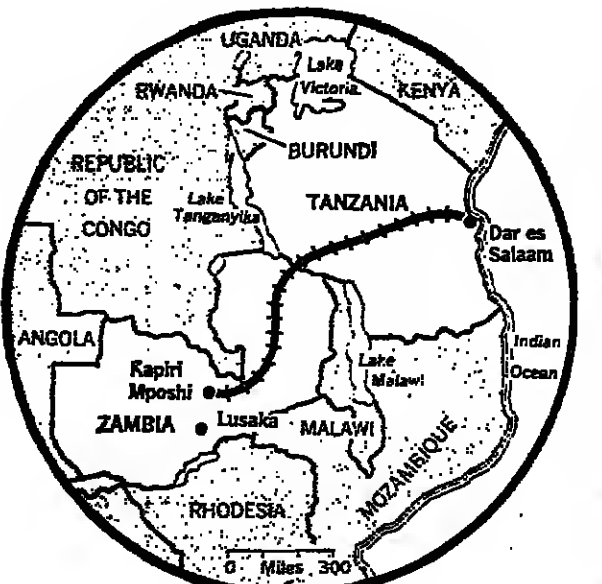
If Mr. Heath believed he was deflating the hypocrisy of a nonaligned politician, he was probably wrong. The most cynical and hard-headed Africa watchers tend to agree that President Kaunda was furious—not because he is a hypocrite on the issue, but precisely because he and President Nyerere are among the very few African leaders who are not hypocritical on the subject and find the present Zambian bonds to the south an increasingly intolerable humiliation.

Tanzania does not "need" the railroad in any immediate economic sense, but has gone along to support Zambia in its drive for what Mr. Kaunda has called real economic independence.

The Chinese are not the only diplomats who can perceive the emotional realities in this part of Africa. But because the United States and the West are inhibited by conflicting interests (NATO ties to Portugal, economic interests in both south and black Africa and an abhorrence of new post-Vietnam commitments), the Chinese are in a much better position to exploit those emotions.

China's own militance and relative international isolation also allow it to follow what appears to be a coherent, consistent and all-out policy of support for the really concerned black African states against the white south. In fact, as any China watcher knows, China has traded with South Africa for many years through Hong Kong. But China's policy in Africa is helped not only by Western ignorance of Africa, but also by African ignorance of China.

The policy, in any case, is a long-range one. The swelling number of Chinese here stick mostly to their tent camps, work hard and behave correctly. China's goal seems to be not any immediate subversion or penetration of local politics, but to become the indispensable friend and ally.



the West did not try to match it. The railroad first became a serious proposal five years ago, when the whites of Rhodesia made a unilateral declaration of independence from Britain to forestall eventual majority rule.

The declaration left Zambia in an extremely embarrassing position. It was leading the cries for stiff

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## Incident or Policy?

The Soviet Army paraded through Red Square with its customary anniversary pomp—but high American officials were pointedly absent. An apparently slight matter of a little plane that strayed over the Soviet border from Turkey had become a major diplomatic incident.

The reasons the Kremlin has held onto the two American generals and a Turkish colonel have never been stated with any clarity. Vague rumblings about repeated violations of Soviet air space, and the "menace" of American bases near the frontier, have been heard from Moscow. It is probable that some notion of using the Americans as hostages for the Soviet hijack-ers held in Turkey lies behind the prolonged detention. But this seems out of scale with the major interests of Soviet policy in relation to the United States.

Those interests include conflicts in Southeast Asia and the Middle East, and possible common aims in the strategic arms limitation talks, the discussions over Berlin and the easing of tensions in Europe generally. None of these can be brought to any mutually satisfactory solution by the outmoded antics of the cold war. The question, therefore, arises whether the Soviet Union really considers the cold war, or its tactics, out of date.

There are reasons why the Kremlin might believe there is some value in seeking to detach America from its allies—and why it may think the prospects for doing so are better at this time. The American initiative for ending the Middle Eastern struggle has run into deep trouble—not only because of the stubbornness of the principal protagonists, but because Britain seems to have

joined France in inclining toward Soviet-Arab positions, rather than Israeli-American ones.

Chancellor Willy Brandt's efforts to achieve an East-West rapprochement, although backed by West Germany's allies, are being used, to some extent, by Moscow, as a talking point for seeking purely continental answers to European problems.

The rush to recognize Red China represents a more complex problem for the Soviet Union. But as Moscow's oratorical war with Peking subsides somewhat, the Russians must be aware that, again, the United States is being left diplomatically exposed.

And even in the Western Hemisphere, the inauguration of President Allende in Chile provides a new Marxist focus in the Americas.

Of these problems, the Middle Eastern situation is the most serious for all concerned. But none of them individually nor all of them together constitute anything that the United States cannot live with. The danger would lie in any Soviet attempt to capitalize on them, and to communicate to the United States that acerbic atmosphere of the 1950s which spread so much harm so widely. This would shake the stability of Europe, East and West, and set forces in motion that would jeopardize all that has been done to make a real peace there. I might remind Paris and London to say nothing of Bonn—that American isolation from Europe means European isolation from America. And the Soviet Union might remind itself that propaganda successes gained at American expense could mean more expense for the Soviet Union in arms and in diminished real security.

## Beyond the Election

The most significant fact about the mid-term election is that it left the distribution of national political power essentially unchanged. President Nixon and his Democratic critics in the Congress and in the country take up the tasks of government once more with the knowledge that their partisan strength is almost evenly balanced. If Mr. Nixon is a candidate for a second term, the election in 1972 is likely to be as much a cliffhanger as were the elections of 1960 and 1968.

At the congressional level, this was a watershed election only in the negative sense that Mr. Nixon and his party failed to bring about a great victory which would undo the effects of the massive Democratic triumphs of 1958 and 1964. Whether one settles for the undisputed Republican gain of two seats in the Senate or for what the President and Vice-President Agnew have termed an "ideological gain" of four seats, the outcome represents only a slight shift to the conservative side. At the same time, the Democratic party and its predominant liberal faction made comparably small but discernible gains in the House.

There were disquieting signs through most of the campaign that the President and his party, by massing the power of money and television, might crush their underfinanced opponents in many states. The Democrats were perhaps saved from a debacle only because the administration has mismanaged the economy, producing unemployment and not stopping inflation.

No amount of campaign spending can offset the devastating political effects of high prices and joblessness. Had the economy been more buoyant, the Nixon drive might have succeeded. Despite last Tuesday's outcome, the relentless use of money and of unlimited television advertising still remains a sinister threat to lively and open politics in this country.

The Republican failures in the South do not necessarily invalidate the President's Southern Strategy, which has chiefly to do with the peculiar arithmetic of the Electoral College and only secondarily with the long-term building of a viable Republican party in the South. Despite his party's defeats last week, Mr. Nixon remains the favorite

to carry South Carolina and Florida against any probable Democratic opponent in 1972 and has now, as he had two years ago, a 50-50 chance of carrying Texas. However, the Democratic comeback in those Southern states does retard the long-term effort to accustom conservative white voters to think of voting the Republican ticket as the normal, habitual thing to do.

Especially significant for the nation's future was the outcome in California. Rep. John V. Tunney not only defeated the lackluster Sen. George Murphy but he did so by nearly 600,000 votes. Gov. Ronald Reagan's million-vote plurality of four years ago was cut nearly in half, while his party lost both houses of the legislature, and radical rightist Max Baer was defeated for re-election as superintendent of public instruction.

Clearly, the strident Republican denunciation of crime, violence and unruly students is paying fewer political dividends in California, where Mr. Reagan might be said to have invented this "issue." At the same time, it paid off only in isolated instances in other states. There is therefore reason to hope that President Nixon will abandon this subject and devote himself to the substantive foreign policy, economic and urban problems where his real political opportunities lie.

Most elections are won between campaigns, not during them. If the administration could achieve peace in Southeast Asia, stabilize the economy and make some visible headway on urban problems, President Nixon and his congressional running mates would be a formidable political team in 1972.

It is in their own self-interest and the nation's true welfare that they focus in the next two years—not on pornography, campus violence and other problems which lie near or outside the boundaries of government power—but on problems like jobs, housing, transportation and pollution on which government programs can have genuine impact. Such an approach would diminish the friction with an opposition-controlled Congress and renew popular confidence in the capacity of government to achieve constructive social change.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### France's Foreign Policy

The Elysée Palace continues to dream. Mr. Schomann outlined before the Assembly a foreign policy still overimbued with Gaulism and often unrealistic or illogical. Europe: France rejects the transfer of national competence provided for by the Werner plan for an economic and monetary

union. Middle East: France deliberately placed herself outside of the diplomatic game by supporting the Arab side and sticks to a four-power consultation that gave no result. Berlin is the only point on which the French position shows some common sense.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

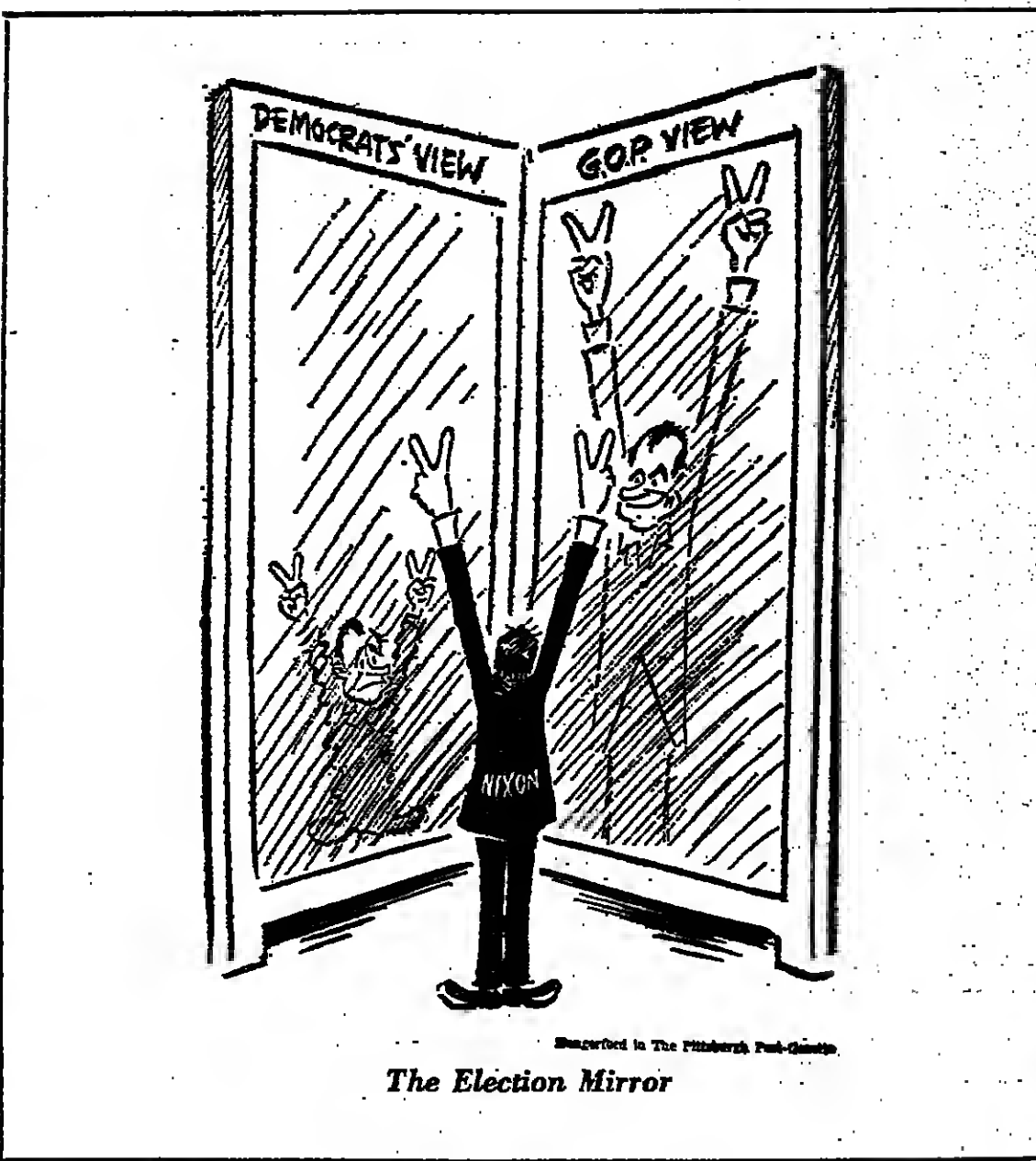
November 9, 1895

BERLIN—According to a statement published here yesterday, the government has received reports of a serious nature from Constantinople. A conspiracy is alleged to be spreading from Constantinople into the European provinces, and the leaders make common cause with the Bulgarian conspirators. It is declared that they intend to remove the Sultan Abdul Hamid from the throne and to proclaim Mohamed Reshad Sultan.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 9, 1920

PARIS—Woman has long been a veritable slave under man. Her partial liberation has been slow. It is not, however, enough to vote, to hold office, to exchange the sweet home-life for the movement of the rude exterior life. Should she not, rather, devote herself to a more intimate personal reformation? Take for instance, the matter of fashion. Can a woman really expect a man to have a profound respect for her if she shows her legs in public places almost to the knees?



The Election Mirror

## How to Misread the Election

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Off all the ally and self-serving interpretations of the 1970 election, the prize goes to the prognosticists in the North Vietnamese capital of Hanoi. They are telling the world that President Nixon has been rebuked and repudiated by the American people, and this is not only wrong but dangerous.

The voters may have rejected the President's arguments and tactics on domestic affairs in the mid-term elections, but his foreign policy was not an issue. Some of us think it should have been, but for the overwhelming majority, it wasn't. Mr. Nixon is in trouble at home on the new unemployment figures, on interest rates, on the Democratic party's spectacular comeback in the state capitals and in the state legislatures, but the one place where he is stronger is on foreign and defense policy.

No doubt there will be a more aggressive partisan spirit by the Democrats on Capitol Hill. The Democrats will have a new Speaker of the House in Carl Albert of Oklahoma, who will probably have to show his muscle, but he is in the Rayburn-Johnson tradition, and while he will be a tiger on domestic issues, on unemployment, interest rates, Social Security and all the other populist traditions of the Democratic party, you can make a bet on it: Like Mr. Rayburn and Mr. Johnson he will follow the Southern tradition of backing the President beyond the waterline on foreign and defense policy.

The Communists don't seem to understand all this. They seem to fall to make this distinction between our differences at home and our comparative unity on the present issues of foreign affairs. Even a few short weeks ago, there were fundamental differences in

this country about the President's policies in Southeast Asia, particularly after his invasion of Cambodia, and his gun-boat propaganda in the latest crisis in the Middle East.

### Backed by Public

But right or wrong, President Nixon carried most of the American people with him in his Cambodian and Middle Eastern adventures. In the end, he prevailed over his critics in the Democratic party and in the press. He is in terrible trouble on domestic policy. In fact, he is in danger of losing his own reelection, the Hoover economic issue, which has kept the Republicans out of power for 28 of the last 38 years.

It would be a tragedy, however, if the Communists confused the President's domestic problems with his foreign problems. He is not weak after the election on foreign policy but strong. He has more votes for the anti-ballistic missile program, for larger military budgets, for more military arms for Israel than he had before the election. His main troubles are at home and not abroad.

The power of the American Republic on foreign and defense policy, whatever the votes in the election, remains with the President. He will decide how and when to withdraw from Southeast Asia, what to do about arms to Israel, what to support or reject in the United Nations, when to send the B-52s into the battle or hold them out. The election, the Democrats and the press cannot change this, for on the whole they agree with the trend of his foreign policy and even if they didn't, he would still be able to use American power in Indo-China and the Middle East about as he wished.

This is the reality of the American Constitution. Whatever happens in elections, the President remains the Commander in Chief of the Republic. The divided government in Hanoi knows very little about American politics and therefore tends to misjudge last Tuesday's vote. The collective leadership in Moscow apparently is breaking down, as usual, and power is slipping away from Kossygin, the moderate, into the hands of Brezhnev, the more extreme party leader. So silly things have been happening in the last few days. The Russians have been holding American generals who lost their way and flew over the Soviet border. Top American officials here in Washington have been refusing to attend the anniversary of the Soviet revolution in order to show their displeasure, as if anybody cared. Snubbing in Moscow has been pretending the American overseas bases are designed to destroy the Soviet Union, and Hanoi has been spouting every hour on the hour that Mr. Nixon has somehow lost all his power in the election.

Obviously, the opinions of parties and columnists at home mean very little, but misjudgments by Hanoi and Moscow on the American election could be awkward and even tragic. President Nixon has not been repudiated in his conduct of foreign affairs in this election. On the whole his policy on Vietnam, his on-again-off-again policy in the Middle East and his efforts to compromise and control the arms race in the talks with the Soviets in Vienna and Helsinki have stronger support in both parties and in the Congress than ever before. In fact, Mr. Nixon probably has more power now on foreign and defense policy than on economic, social, racial, educational or any other policy at home.

## Letters

### A Global View

Appeals to the United Nations to address itself to so-called "key issues" are totally futile if our true concern remains world peace. The ultimate criteria lie in the unwillingness of the world's nations to question the very nature of the nation-state system.

It is indeed tragic that we adhere blindly to political institutions and seek peace in political "formulas" that have long been rendered anachronistic by the social and technological developments of our age. The endless parade of private talks, quiet diplomacy, continuing consultations, constructive proposals, needs, treaties appears very pitiful in an era when we desperately require effective world (not inter-national) institutions with the power to approach the pressing problems of mankind on a world basis.

R. MIELOS.

Nerja, Spain.

### Sparing the Rod

The views of Dr. Fitzhugh Dodson, as described in your Oct. 29 issue, are a most atrocious misuse of the authority of the psychologist. To attribute to "permissive" child-rearing the revolt against contemporary society by thousands of the youth suggests that Dr. Dodson uses a short-refresher course himself in the nature of reality, from which he appears to have become detached. The young people are not revolting against their parents as such, but against real evils whose existence mocks the moral values they were taught by those parents. That a relative handful of them resort to the violence of bombs and rock-throwing is tragic, since in this they follow the example of the very leaders whom they criticize, but we must recognize that

the example is there in the socially approved violence of war, exploitation and the misuse of police power. Does Dr. Dodson hold that the determination of Richard Nixon to uphold an unpopular, tyrannical government in South Vietnam is a result of his permissive upbringing? Does he feel that Spiro Agnew, who has made an art of character-defamation, was never spanked?

ALFRED HASSLER, General Secretary International Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Driebergen, Netherlands.

### Mixed Up?

The mid-skirt is so limiting. Sophia Loren looks like an amazon and Princess Margaret brings to mind Grant Wood's Gothic. Why not stop all of this longuette and have a mid-skirt wardrobe? Mrs. Nixon had one good idea and that was to wear various lengths for different occasions. The mid-skirt wardrobe would certainly relieve the headache manufacturers and retailers have about skirt lengths.

MARCIA HAILE.

Zurich.

### The Reich's Theories

Charles Reich's stream of consciousness (Oct. 24, 25) isn't controversial, it's ridiculous. He is peddling exactly the same sort of pap as all those Swamis, back in the '40s who passed chocolate around to the audience while everybody held secret thoughts. And this man teaches law, at Yale? No wonder there is no respect for it.

E. M. CURRO.

Olhao, Portugal.

Kudos for the vision in publishing Prof. Reich's summary of

what's wrong in America. His book points the way to correcting our corporate state structure, which bred indifferent, shallow thinking and drying-up of dissent in our would-be leaders. Were this required reading, then maybe a new, dynamic leadership could assert itself to reaffirm an active concern for public law and individualism in the widest sense.

JOHN L. SUYER.

Bruno-Ardio, Switzerland.

### Poland's Germans

From Page 1, Nov. 4 NYT: "Polish authorities maintain that the status of those (Germans) remaining (in Poland, but wishing to emigrate to Germany) is an internal matter for the Polish government."

No human right is. Said Thomas Jefferson: "It behooves every man who values liberty for himself to resist invasion of it in the case of others, or their case may, by change of circumstances, become his own."

May I add that the greater the number of people permitted to leave—the stronger the government becomes, because those who remain are the satisfied ones.

S. D. A.

Rotterdam.

### Artists, Students?

The American Students and Artists Center in Paris offers its podium to traveling salesmen for drugs. This is a clear case of corruption of the young. May one expect the resignations of those responsible? Or legal proceedings against that body by United States or French authorities?

JOHN COLEMAN-HOLMES, Paris.

## Foreign Affairs

## Peking's UN Exclusion

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Now that the elections are over, it is high time for the United States to adopt a realistic new China policy aimed at bringing Peking into the UN instead of keeping it out. This question is no longer a hot political issue and, indeed, more and more prominent Americans have spoken in favor of such a move and more polls have indicated it would be acceptable to public opinion.

Moreover, it can now be stated with 100 percent certainty that Communist China wants to join and no longer abides by its previous snooty stand-off attitude. There is absolutely no doubt on this score. Peking realizes it has lost by past policy and that its great adversary, Moscow, has gained throughout the world by the self-imposed Chinese isolation abetted by American quarantine efforts. Today China understands that at least some of its international ambitions can best be expressed through existing international institutions.

For its part, the United States has slowly become aware that its hitherto successful effort to exclude Peking, first by curbing votes, then by insisting this is an "important" question that can only be settled by a two-thirds majority, is counterproductive.

It is counterproductive with respect to potential relations with China simply because the Peking regime can only have its rough edges beveled off by increased association with the outer world and can only mature in the sense of international responsibility as its foreign contacts expand. This has been the case with every revolutionary regime in history and there is no reason why China's should prove different.

### Others Have Switched

Furthermore, it is counterproductive with respect to overall American foreign policy because the attitudes with which we are now stuck by inheritance since 1949 force us into a position of total inflexibility with respect to great-power relationships. One by one we have seen our major friends realize as much and desert our dead-end course—Britain, France, Canada, Italy. It is also time for us to change.

At this juncture we seem again to be on the verge of working ourselves into another box with Russia, yet we don't have the opportunity—which theoretically exists for the Russians even if they don't try it—of playing an alternative China game.

President Nixon recognizes it clear to Foreign Gromyko that the late proposals for the SALT talks represent a which the United States can go. Therefore we know whether there is a deadlock in those negotiations at the end of the argument cease-fire arrangement unabated.

The wise thing for would be not simply assistance on the "important" definition but to other nations from the waters accepting the U.S. to switch our own opposition either to outright approval nothing is gained by down the same blind a another year.

### The Status of 1

This, of course, raises charged issue of Taiwan food call that, Nixon There is no doubt that not, despite its change, agree to join the UN remains a member. The "China" formula is de always a nonstarter. Therefore Washington to accept Taiwan's ouster if Peking is to join there is much confusion point. Admission of China does not require recognition to Peking; two have nothing to do other. Nor does it require to abandon its right on Taiwan's independent mainland and its security.

It is perfectly legal United States to continue sending Taiwan's story long as this is deemed own national interest. are allied to and stand of West Germany, South, South Vietnam, none of a UN member. The c required to liberate our rusty old shackles is to the sham that Taiwan is

We could even, if reassert our protection—as Taiwan, not Nations—while at the same time for the first time toward China policy that accords prevailing facts. Every gain from such a new approach not the least of which would be the United States self, at last allowed a th elbow room in its field power maneuver.

## The Middle Ground

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—A week ago in this space it was asserted that last Tuesday's elections would have an effect on American foreign policy. Indeed they will, I think, and accordingly we should be looking for a change in the American system.

As was predicted, there was no swing on the Vietnam issue one way or the other. President Nixon was encouraged to keep on winding it down in one explicit fashion or another. In short, the current momentum will continue. In defense policy, the Pentagon will continue to be pressed to trim the budget. The slight shift in the Senate may, as Vice-President Agnew said on Wednesday, "stop some of those silly resolutions tying the President's hands." The motivation behind them, to lower the American profile abroad along the lines of what the President proclaimed as the Nixon Doctrine, remains strong in the Senate and will grow in the new House of Representatives.

Aside from such specific areas of foreign affairs, however, the election returns should be read abroad in a wide context, and here the outlook was most encouraging for American friends and allies and offered no comfort for its enemies. To those who had come to see the United States as a great nation rent by dissident youth, degraded by drugs and grown fearful because of rising lawlessness and racial problems, the returns offer a sense of balance. None of these issues was touched by the millions of American voters avoided, panicked by them. They voted, as far as the rival candidates offered choices, for those who want to correct the underlying problems.

And to correct these problems not in a fit hysteria akin to the McCarthy or of Goldwater but within the American system. The strengthened Democratic party as party makes it evident 1972 presidential election, likely than not to be the familiar lines of vs. right-of-center with extremists limit on both sides. If American voters want moderates to fix the domestic issues, if they want moderates foreign policy. There for gentle and-run for however painful that remains to Americans.

Nor was there any isolationism by back NATO and Europe or East. Vietnam has turned the high-water mark post-World War II around the world. It politically relations between the Democratic Congress and the Republic is a basic question in the next details of repositioning States in the world as To take the broad view of the election, must combine, I think again the American system has been in time of great internal when that stress was serious effect on the foreign policy and foreign

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## Eurobonds

Prices, Trading Activity  
to Healthy Tone of Market

By Condon Bakstansky

Nov. 8.—Prices and the secondary market for Eurobonds which are trading in a healthy tone of market.

gains, for straight in particular, were to even stronger extent drops in rates in the United States which are falling as short-term U.S. rates to ease and pressures for lower rates.

rodollar market, too, all down from their earlier factor there is a confirmation that the market is moving in a point below their bases. That in the long-term market the theory that U.S. rates will continue to ease and ability will expand.

rates in the short-term Eurodollar market firming in heavy traders have been to make long-term money-market pay the price of a long-term bond money market is expected to be Eurodollar market trend toward at least in the near

plans in Europe surface—notably on debt side of \$45 from Sweden's \$100 group and on the side, a \$15 million from Fuji Film, Monday, for which gov-

ernment approval was reported some time back. The \$15 million issue takes the form of \$10 million of 15-year debentures with a coupon of 9 1/4 percent expected and \$5 million of five-year notes with an anticipated coupon of 8 3/4 percent.

As with its Transocean Gulf and Westcoast, both now trading over par, the split-term issue from Erikson allows the raising of a larger sum through appeal to two different sectors of the market. The shorter-term debentures carries the same coupon as those of the two-oil firms with the longer-term issue pegged a quarter-point higher.

The Erikson issue has that relative rarity, a Swiss syndicate which is subscribing for \$12 million of the long-term and \$5 million of the short-term offer, as well as Italian participation. Observed that the issue will be snapped up.

The Fuji issue—the firm's first public financing outside Japan—will be convertible into either common stock or depositary shares. On terms on the issue were announced, but market rumors have it that the coupon will be set below the 7 1/2 percent on Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha's recent convertible, which was reduced in size from \$20 million to \$15 million.

Also announced last week was a private, \$60 million five-year placement guaranteed by Allied Breweries—the first British corporation to tap the European market—which is expected to carry an 8 percent coupon and be priced at 98. The issue is

being made through Allied's subsidiary Allied Breweries International Finance, N.V. From Italy come reports that, aside from a long-run railroad issue, a Consortium of 10 to 15 to Operare Pubbliche combination deutsche mark and a dollar flotation can be expected.

ed in the relatively near future, in a mixed public and private funding to be used for highway construction.

The DM plan may get a boost from the reported success of Electricité de France's 100 million DM, 15-year 8 1/2 percent (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Commodity index	108.9	109.9	111.9
Currency in circ.	\$55,015,000	\$55,015,000	\$79,742,000
Total loans	\$82,125,000	\$82,537,000	\$79,742,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,473,000	2,397,000	2,812,000
Auto production	90,774	90,774	137,540
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	10,828,000	10,828,000	8,907,000
Traight car loadings	580,239	580,239	597,074
Electric power, kWhr.	27,828,000	27,844,000	27,925,000
Business failures	223	213	197

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	7 Sept.	Prior Month	1969
Employed	78,254,000	78,254,000	78,254,000
Unemployed	4,220,000	4,220,000	2,989,000
Industrial production	1,165.0	1,165.0	1,165.0
Personal income	\$811,840,000	\$807,443,000	\$758,800,000
Money supply	\$205,900,000	\$208,200,000	\$199,200,000
Consumer Price Index	138.6	138.6	129.3
Construction contracts	183	212	173
Exports	\$3,524,000	\$3,681,000	\$3,325,000
Imports	\$3,340,000	\$3,340,000	\$3,355,000
Mfrs. inventories	\$98,805,000	\$98,805,000	\$94,200,000

\*000 omitted figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100, and the consumer price index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

ed in the relatively near future, in a mixed public and private funding to be used for highway construction.

The DM plan may get a boost from the reported success of Electricité de France's 100 million DM, 15-year 8 1/2 percent (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

## Financial Markets in N.Y. Turn Buoyant, Sense Imminent Change in Economic Policy

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (NYT).

The financial markets seemed to be sensing last week some imminent changes in the economic and business climate. They turned more buoyant in anticipation of new initiatives, but the optimistic hopes proved to be a false alarm—last week, anyway.

Nevertheless, stock prices broke out of their two-month sideways pattern and pushed to relatively strong gains. Bond prices, particularly in the municipal sector, also improved, with interest rates shading downward.

The chief developments that the stock market was eagerly expecting—but which have not yet come to pass—were a cut in the Federal Reserve's 6 percent discount rate, a break in the eight-week General Motors strike and some indications that the government's economic policies would be redirected to achieve more growth and less unemployment. The bond market was counting on continued sluggishness in the economy that would induce the Fed to adopt easier credit conditions.

Although neither political party could make much of a case to support claims of a general recovery in the economy, in the elections, the chances are that both monetary and fiscal policy will be made more expansive over the next two years in preparation for the presidential election of 1972.

"In the demand-pull inflation and at the Fed," said the Argus Research Corp., "it is recognized that demand-pull inflation is linked and that the remaining cost-push inflation cannot be

curbed by suppressing demand. Administration policies, therefore, must be shifted to promote faster productivity growth and restrain wage demands."

The Nixon administration is clearly faced with a difficult dilemma: How to restore full employment without losing the fight against inflation. Before long, therefore, some economic observers believe, there may be greater Washington involvement

in the wage-price process and more jawboning to curb the inflationary spiral.

At present, the greatest single factor affecting the nation's economy is the continuing shutdown of the GM plants with more than 300,000 workers idled—and that is a seriously inhibiting force on general economic activity.

Other factors tending to retard any strong economic

upsurge include: the elevated level of uncertainty persisting among consumers, businessmen and investors; the downward trend noted in business capital spending; and the flattened pattern of defense expenditures.

Items of Strength

On the other side of the balance sheet are four items of strength that point toward a better business climate next year. They are: the growing size of disposable personal income; the more stimulative position of the federal budget, now running at a stable deficit; the easier credit policy that has been pursued by the Fed since last January; and the upturn under way in housing.

Remove the GM situation from this picture and it would be plausible to conclude that the expansionary elements are slightly outweighed those that are holding down the economy. A case could be made for a gradual, mild upturn in business right now.

But, despite the optimistic hopes along Wall Street, the word from Detroit is that both sides in the auto strike are still geared for a long strike lasting perhaps to the year end. That could chip about \$12 billion from the fourth quarter's gross national product and prevent the economy from continuing to creep out of its mild 1969-70 recession. But it would build up strength for an abnormally high surge early in 1971.

Consumers' Role

As this result of continuing pay increases, personal income has been rising month after month, to new peaks. Disposable income has also been enlarged to the extent of many billions (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

## Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (NYT).—Prices moved narrowly for the most part on the Over-the-Counter market and on the American Stock Exchange last week as investors pondered the implications of Tuesday's elections.

The price level index on the American Stock Exchange reflected the narrow price moves, closing on Friday at 21.95, up .04. Its interim high point for the week was registered Wednesday at 22.19 and the low was set on Monday at 21.79.

There were 1,183 issues traded on the Amex, compared with 1,194 the previous week. A total of 567 issues declined and 463 advanced. There were 173 issues unchanged on the week. Thirty-three issues set new 1970 highs and 45 sank to new lows.

Volume on the Amex came to 11,884,670 shares, down from 12,830,535 traded in the previous week. There were 52 blocks of 10,000 or more shares traded against 43 in the previous week.

The National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues traded on the Over-the-Counter market fared better during the week. It closed on Friday at 338.57, up 6.26. The gain was registered during the latter part of the week.

Among the wider moves during the week on the OTC was Recognition Equipment, which lost five in the wake of disappointing earnings. Tampax, on the other hand, added 8 in response to a favorable earnings report. Another gainer was Economic Labs, which added 2 1/2. The company announced it was acquiring the water treatment and specialty chemical operations of Slick Corp. Tropicaena added 1 1/2. The stock has been approved for listing on the New York Stock Exchange.

Bank issues tended to firm with Manufacturers adding 2 along with Bankers Trust. The First Security of Utah showed a gain of 4 and Valley National Bank of Arizona was up 1. Insurance issues traded quietly and showed little price movement.

## Over-Counter Market

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PEANUTS



F. C.



L. I. L. A. B. N. E. R.



B. E. E. T. L. E. B. A. I. L. E. Y.



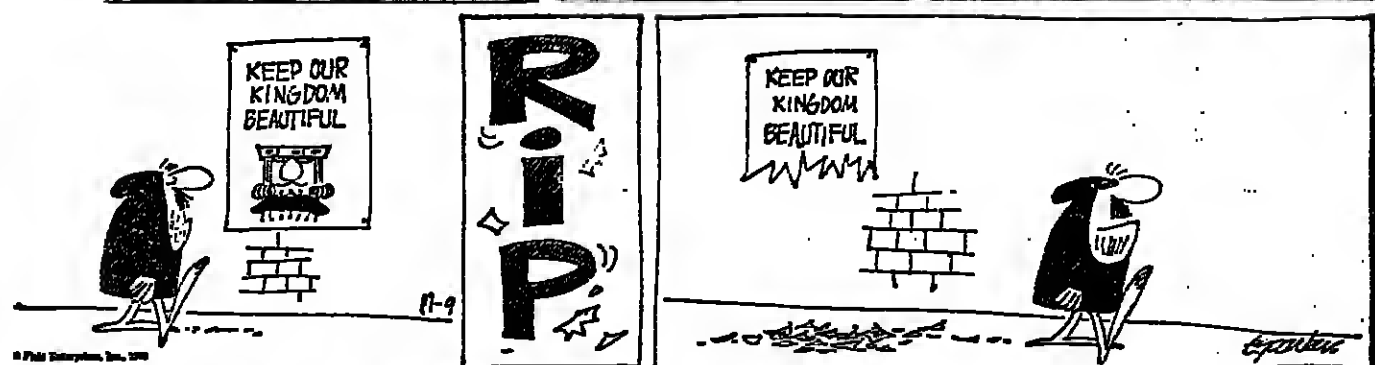
M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



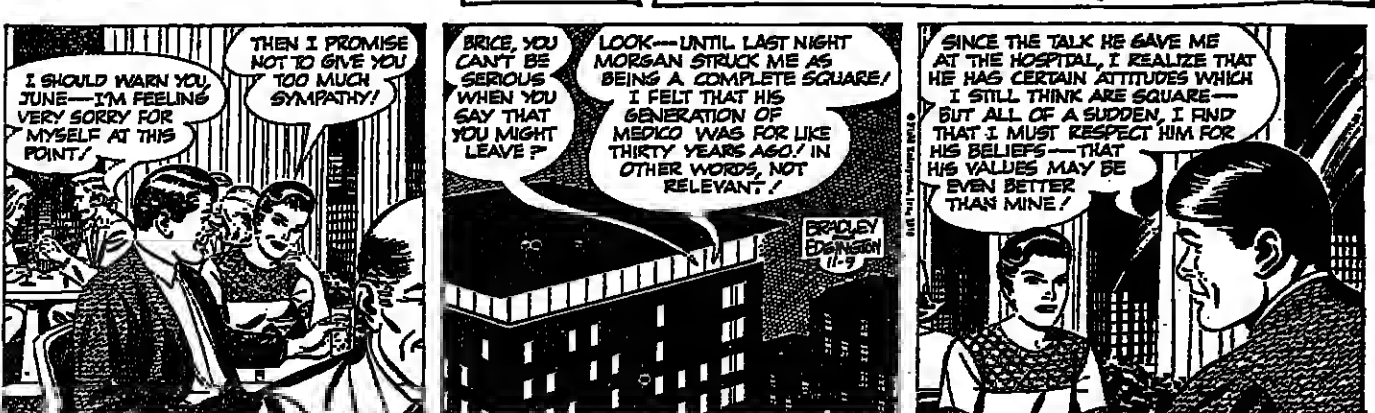
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W. I. Z. A. R. D. o. f. I. D.



R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.



P. O. G. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North made two key bids in the auction. Three diamonds, emphasizing the strength of that suit, was considerably superior to three spades, an attempt to complete the distributional picture of five spades and six diamonds.

North's final bid of six no-trump was also well judged. As South's five no-trump bid indicated grand slam interest she refused to show one king by bidding six diamonds. The six no-trump bid implied that the diamond suit was solid and enabled her partner to continue to seven no-trump.

West led the club two, an unnecessarily risky choice against a grand slam. The ace and king of hearts were cashed, and the club king was taken. Five rounds of diamonds were led, leaving this position:

NORTH (D)			
♠ A8652	♥ 4	♦ AKQJ108	♣ A
WEST			
♠ QJ4	♥ 63	♦ 9764	♣ Q1062
EAST			
♠ 103	♥ Q9752	♦ 53	♣ 9543
SOUTH			
♠ K97	♥ AKJ108	♦ 2	♣ KJ87

Both sides were vulnerable.

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♥	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass
6 N.T.	Pass	7 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club two.

South hoped for a squeeze which could materialize if either opponent held three spades and one of the missing queens in the other suits. This would have worked out automatically if East had been under pressure, but he parted with the club nine and showed no signs of suffering.

It was now necessary to

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NUWDE

VORAB

PHONIS

VANDIE

THEIR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer tomorrow

Answer: LANKY BURLY POCKET ERMINE

Answer: The miser's favorite song—"BULLION"

## BOOKS

## THE PENTAGON OF POWER

Volume Two of 'The Myth of the Mac'

By Lewis Mumford. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 576 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Theodore Roszak

NO doubt the reading public has long since gotten used to regarding Lewis Mumford as America's foremost historian of technology and critic of industrial design. As he approaches the 50th year of his literary career with nearly a score of major books behind him, Mumford has left his stamp indelibly on the scholarship of technique, as well as on our highest standards of city planning and architecture.

In the style of his Scottish mentor, Patrick Geddes, Mumford has always taken his philosophical bearings, not from the world of the machine, but from biology. The tradition he most belongs to—that of emergent evolution—insists strictly on the subordination of mechanistic to organic values. Meaning, it takes most stock in natural balance than in technical control, in an anarchist variety than in collective uniformity, in artistic intuition than in the precision of engineers. Even the metaphors, but especially the rhythms, of Mumford's writing are strikingly organic: the long, well-wrought sentences, strong and sinuous, like roots uncoiling slowly toward deep waters. Paradox though it may seem, it is precisely this rich biological sensibility that explains Mumford's distinctiveness and insight as a student of technology.

Certainly it is the hostile interplay of mechanistic and biological principles which accounts for the dramatic power of Mumford's latest study, 'The Myth of the Machine,' of which 'The Pentagon of Power' is the second and concluding volume. (The initial volume appeared in 1967.) The work as a whole might be described as a battle-ground map of the history of human history and technology, where Mumford surveys the struggle of two mythological identities for the nature of man.

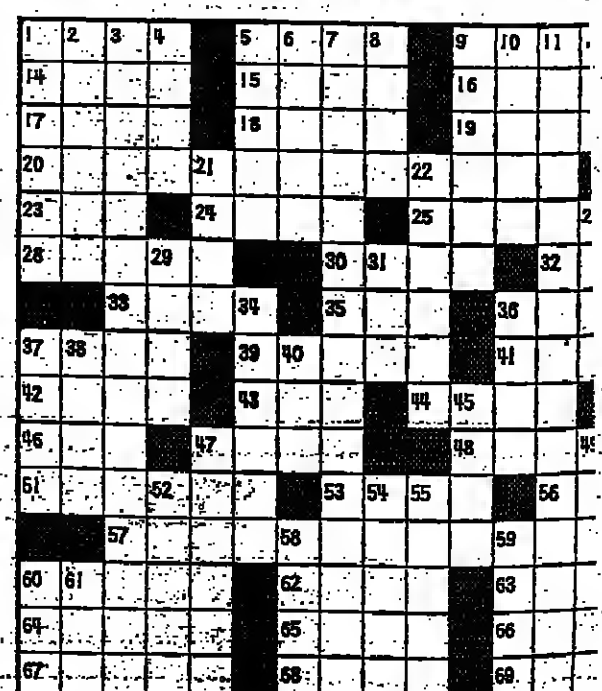
To the one side, we have the concept of life as mechanistic organization: the perverse, obsession with collectivized, monopolistic power which Mumford dates from the advent of divine kingship in the river valley civilizations. (This was the main interest of the first volume of the study.) To the other, we have the concept of life as organic florescence: the healthy delight in natural growth, spontaneity, sexual play, creative self-development as well as self-transcendence, which Mumford finds from his evolutionary origins.

Mumford's culture is rooted in "dreams and preconscious activities whose stimulus comes mainly from within, through the hormones and endocrines, notably those connected with sex, hunger and fear." It is at such a deeply personal level that Mumford's reading of history begins. His system holds for a complex interaction of material necessity and psychic symbolism; it has been fully expounded in other works and is brilliantly summarized in the epilogue of the current book. Mumford's epic contest be-

Mr. Roszak, the "The Making of Culture," wrote this Book World, the life ment of The Wash.

## CROSSWORD—By W

ACROSS		
1 Eban	46 Labor org.	10 Electric
5 Old Syrian	47 Hook	11 Uncon-
9 Thing of value	48 Banquet	time
14 Shades	51 Post	12 One re-
15 Road, in	53 Burden	a mou-
16 Germany	56 P. I. tree	13 Corp.
16 Extreme	57 Goalsuckers	21 In
17 Former, old style	60 Former diet	22 Two fi-
18 Height Prefix	61 pitcher Roger	23 Pub dr
19 Kernal and	62 Crooked	24 Cauch
20 Saver of a sort	63 Music groups	29 Dawn
21 Brit. fliers	64 Swiss city	34 Make c
22 Turkish weights	65 Network	36 Scottis
25 Home of el toro	66 Peak	37 Damag
26 Steelhead	67 Man of many	38 Phoebe
30 Camp item	68 Sandarac	40 Initials
31 Swan genus	69 Timetable, for	45 "Win-
32 French	short	lose ...
33 Possessive	DOWN	47 Famous
36 Tidal flood	1 Have	50 Threw
37 Deck officer	2 College figure	52 Biblical
39 Remove	3 One way to	possess
41 Some mail	stand	54 Blood v
42 London and	4 Wine city of	55 Beauty-
43 Force, in old	5 Taken	gear
Rome	6 Hiding place	58 S. A. ru
44 Austrian	7 Poinsettia, for	59 Lupino
statesman	8 Soon	others
	9 One seeking to	60 Firearm
	escape reality	61 Gov't a





## Irish Rout Pittsburgh; Texas Wins 27th in Row

### Inford Gets Rose Bowl Berth

### Beating Washington, 29-22

IRVING, Calif., Nov. 8 (UPI)—The Irish rout Pittsburgh 29-22 in a successful season over the fourth quarter to win the Rose Bowl berth in 1971.

Who holds every conference record and the all-time record of 36 passes for 268 yards, led the Stanford senior, Heisman Trophy can-beat by six yards, the signing mark of 7,076 yards Steve Ramsey of North Dakota.

Three scoring passes of to Jack Brown, nine to the 27 to Bob Moore and to Valtaba.

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Quarterback John Short passed through for three touchdowns and senior quarterback Jim Chasey scored for a 70-yard score as undefeated Dartmouth demolished Columbia, 55-0.

Quarterback Jerry Tagge tossed two touchdowns and back Joe Orducci crashed over for three more to pace fourth-ranked Nebraska to a 49-29 Big Eight rout over Iowa State.

Quarterback Dave Schilling and running back Jim McInnis led Oregon State to a 24-10 victory over California, 18-10, in the Pacific-8 Conference.

Quarterback John Neaves hit All-America receiver Carlos Alvarez with two long scoring passes late in the fourth quarter as underdog Georgia stormed from behind to upset Georgia Tech, 24-17.

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## Monzon KOs Benvenuti in 12th

### Argentinian Gains Title

ROME, Nov. 8 (UPI)—Carlos Monzon of Argentina won the world middleweight title last night with a dramatic and crushing 12th-round knockout of title-holder Nino Benvenuti.

Monzon, throwing wicked left hooks and jabs for most of the fight, staggered Nino at least three times before knocking him down.

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END OF CHAMPION—Challenger Monzon begins move to neutral corner after knocking out Nino Benvenuti.

Only in the tenth did the champion look like a winner, when he caught Monzon on the mouth.

Judges Georges Condre of France and Alvin Lesche of Switzerland, however, had Benvenuti ahead by a couple of points.

Both fighters were warned unofficially several times and once each officially for various infractions of the rules, including hitting, hitting in the clinch and holding.

The decisive punch, a vicious overhand right smash, felled Benvenuti in a split second. The champion stayed on his knees, head on the canvas, and then tried to get up at the count of eight, but Drust kept counting. Benvenuti staggered to the ropes and held onto them for a couple of seconds until assistants helped him to his corner.

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## Saints Stun Lions, 19-17

### Giants Upset Dallas To Win 5th in Row

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (UPI)—Ron Johnson, who accounted for 189 yards in rushing and receiving, caught a 13-yard touchdown pass from Fran Tarkenton with 3:03 remaining today to give the New York Giants their fifth consecutive victory, a 23-20 triumph over the Dallas Cowboys.

The Cowboys, who led 17-9 at halftime with the help of two Craig Morton touchdowns passes to Bob Hayes, boosted their lead to 20-9 midway in the third period on a 22-yard Mike Clark field goal that followed Chuck Howley's recovery of Tucker Frederickson's fumble.

But the Giants dominated the rest of the game and Johnson, who rushed 22 times for 180 yards and caught four passes for 50 more, scored on a four-yard touchdown run with 1:40 left in the third period before catching the winning touchdown pass from Tarkenton late in the final period.

Tom Dempsey kicked a record 63-yard field goal with two seconds remaining to play to give New Orleans a 19-17 upset victory over Detroit in the debut of Saints' coach J. D. Roberts.

The field goal by the crippled Dempsey was the longest ever kicked in a professional football game and overcame a Detroit lead established only 12 seconds earlier in a wild finish.

Dempsey had already kicked three field goals of 29, 27 and 8 yards before booming the decisive three-pointer.

Detroit had gone ahead 17-15 with 14 seconds showing on the clock when Errol Mann kicked an 18-yard field goal.

Dempsey's kick broke the National Football League record of 56 yards set in 1953 by Bert Rechicher of Baltimore.

John Brodie threw three touchdowns passes on his way to the 2,000th pass completion of his 14-year professional career and San Francisco defeated Chicago, 37-16.

When Brodie connected on a five-yarder to Doug Cunningham with about four minutes left in the fourth quarter, he joined Johnny Unitas, Y. A. Tittle and Sonny Jurgensen as one of the four quarterbacks in the history of professional football to click on 2,000 passes.

Brodie drove the 48ers from behind to overcome a 16-10 Bear advantage in the third quarter, leading an 80-yard march capped by a seven-yard pass to Ken Wilkard for the tying touchdown. The San Francisco signal caller hit on 21 of 28 attempts for 317 yards.

Linebacker Bobby Bell raced 45 yards with an intercepted pass in the fourth quarter to lead a 24-9 Kansas City victory over Houston.

The Oilers had pulled within 14-9 on Roy Gerela's third field goal, a 48-yarder, with 37 seconds left in the third quarter.

Bell picked off Charley Johnson's pass over the middle with 8:25 to play and outran tackle Clint Hay to the end zone. Jon Stenerud added a 20-yard field goal with five minutes left to play.

Philadelphia pounded on three Miami errors and, with Norman Snead tossing three touchdowns passes, defeated the Dolphins, 24-17, to break a seven-game losing streak this year and a 10-game string dating back to last season.

It was the Eagles' first victory since Nov. 29, 1969, and, including five exhibition losses this year, snapped a total of 16 straight reverses.

## Cooper Heavily Favored by English Bookies

### Urtain Is No Match for Ol' Enry's Shadow

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Henry Cooper is a British trademaster. Sunday has always been a day for sightseeing and a mini group of Englishmen gathered around Ol' Enry today. They sat silently, a Remembrance Day poppy in their lapels, as they gazed at Henry.

Ol' Enry's shadow, a 36-year-old monument to a fighter like Cooper, or for that matter, for Cooper's shadow, Cooper said that he had seen a film of one of the great fights, called him "a come-forward fighter, who 'threw' a little left."

Henry went six rounds with his shadow today and when he was finished, the Englishmen who watched the match were convinced that he had just met his toughest opponent of the week.

What? Ol' Enry loose to a wood-chopping, stone-throwing, muscle-bound Spaniard? Never happen. Anyway, it shouldn't happen. Not unless 36-year-old monuments begin to decay.

Ol' Enry's next shadow will be European heavyweight champion Jose Manuel Ibar, who is known as Urtain, in a 15-round bout Tuesday night at the Wembley Indoor Stadium.

Urtain, 27-year-old 196-pound victor of 24 of 35 fights, has been in the game for 1 1/2 years and has gingerly been in the footsteps of Primo Carnera.

He is the perfect mate for a fighter like Cooper, or for that matter, for Cooper's shadow, Cooper said that he had seen a film of one of the great fights, called him "a come-forward fighter, who 'threw' a little left."

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## College Football Results

East	West
12. Maine Maritime 9, College 5, Buffalo 13.	1. Alabama 35, Georgia 14.
2. Duke 13, Wake 10.	2. Duke 13, Wake 10.
3. Brown 21, Colby 10.	3. Brown 21, Colby 10.
4. Bates 7, Bowdoin 17.	4. Bates 7, Bowdoin 17.
5. Georgetown 17, Holy Cross 10.	5. Georgetown 17, Holy Cross 10.
6. Bridgewater St. 2, Princeton 10.	6. Bridgewater St. 2, Princeton 10.
7. Colby 10, Bates 7.	7. Colby 10, Bates 7.
8. Bowdoin 17, Georgetown 17.	8. Bowdoin 17, Georgetown 17.
9. Princeton 10, Bridgewater St. 2.	9. Princeton 10, Bridgewater St. 2.
10. Wake 10, Duke 13.	10. Wake 10, Duke 13.
11. Colby 10, Bates 7.	11. Colby 10, Bates 7.
12. Bates 7, Bowdoin 17.	12. Bates 7, Bowdoin 17.
13. Bowdoin 17, Georgetown 17.	13. Bowdoin 17, Georgetown 17.
14. Georgetown 17, Bowdoin 17.	14. Georgetown 17, Bowdoin 17.
15. Princeton 10, Bridgewater St. 2.	15. Princeton 10, Bridgewater St. 2.
16. Bridgewater St. 2, Princeton 10.	16. Bridgewater St. 2, Princeton 10.
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## Rangers, Canadiens Retain Share of First Place in East

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Nov. 8 (UPI)—Center John Tavelle scored two goals and set up another by Rod Seiling last night as the New York Rangers skated to an easy 6-2 victory over the Los Angeles Kings.

The hard-checking Rangers scored twice in each period to remain in a first-place tie with Montreal in the National Hockey League's East Division. The loss, before 12,144 fans, snapped the Kings' home victory streak at five games.

Canadiens 11, Sabres 2. Rookies Marc Tardif, Guy Lapointe and Renehan Houle each scored two goals and Montreal scored seven times in the middle period as the Canadiens overwhelmed the Buffalo, 11-2.

## NHL Standings

rray Hall scored while on his  
 8:44 into the final period  
 uncover edged Toronto, 3-2.  
 Black Hawks 1, Flyers 1  
 Chicago's Cliff Kopp tipped in  
 and-period goal at 12:26 to  
 the West Division leaders a  
 tie with Philadelphia. The  
 who remained in third  
 in the West, took the lead  
 33 seconds into the second  
 1 when Jean Guy Gendron  
 1 from 35 feet. Philadelphia  
 Bernie Parent stopped 34  
 and Chicago goalie Gerry  
 rdins halted 24.  
 Blues 1, North Stars 1  
 Bergeson scored for St.  
 and former Minnesota coach  
 ie Burns for the North Stars  
 the two West Division teams  
 ed to a 1-1 tie. St. Louis re-  
 in second place, a point  
 d Chicago.

## Cavaliers Lose

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 8 (UPI).  
 Hosket scored 12 of his 17  
 in the final period as the  
 Buffalo Braves ended  
 a-game losing streak and ex-  
 ended Cleveland's losing string to  
 th a 103-81 victory over the  
 ers.  
 Cleveland had cut a ten-point  
 lead to 71-68 when Hosket  
 over with a 12-foot jump shot  
 ended the third quarter.  
 opened the fourth period  
 a jumper from the key to  
 e Braves a 75-68 margin and  
 Cavaliers never threatened

ras Buffalo's second victory  
 against, both coming against-

Bulls 125, Pistons 99  
 Sloan scored 25 points and  
 ove and Chet Walker con-  
 23 points to lead Chicago  
 125-99 victory over Detroit.  
 the second loss for the  
 s in 14 games. Detroit leads  
 Midwest Division by 2 1/2  
 over Milwaukee.

Suns 107, Hawks 100  
 Smith came from behind in  
 fourth quarter to hand Atlanta



